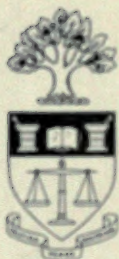




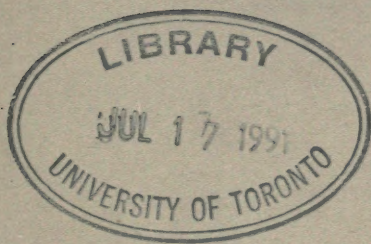
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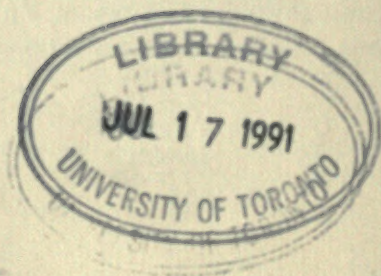
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE
NOMENCLATURE OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA,
THE NATIONAL FORMULARY, AND THE
TEXT-BOOKS IN MATERIA
MEDICA AND BOTANY.

INCLUDING ALSO
PRESCRIPTION WRITING
AND
NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE
GERMAN PHARMACOPOEIA

BY
JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER, PH. G.
Professor of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

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JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER



MARSH & CURTIS PRINTING COMPANY,
CHICAGO

PREFACE

The nomenclature of the sciences allied to pharmacy and medicine is in the main Latin. And although the Latin prescription, in the sense of Latin directions, is no longer common, pharmaceutical and medical students will continue to find useful—yes, indispensable—a knowledge of certain fragments of Latin grammar; for without such knowledge the task of mastering the aforementioned scientific nomenclature is so formidable as to be almost impossible.

The writer has kept constantly before him the fact that the time which can be devoted to Latin in a school of pharmacy or of medicine is necessarily limited. Only such portions of grammar are therefore included as are required for the correct use of the nomenclature of medicinal materials.

In the arrangement and the sequence of subjects, the writer has found it desirable to depart from the beaten path, his object being to prepare the student, in the shortest time possible, for the study of *materia medica* and allied subjects, which must, in most schools, be taken up before the Latin course has been completed.

In manuscript form these pages have been used by the writer for a number of years, and tested as to their suitability for class use.

While this little volume is essentially a students' book, the writer hopes that it will prove of some small service also to the practicing pharmacists.

JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER.

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RUDIMENTS OF LATIN

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN TITLES

THE LATIN ALPHABET

The alphabet of Latin, as used in modern scientific nomenclature, is identical with the English alphabet. The letter **w** does not occur in classical Latin, but only in Latinized modern words, as, for instance, *Frasera Walteri*, *Swertia angustifolia*, *Warnera canadensis*.

METHODS OF PRONUNCIATION

In this country there are two distinct methods of pronunciation in vogue: the **Roman method**, according to which the words are pronounced as it is supposed they were pronounced by the educated Romans of the Augustan period; and the **English method**, according to which, as the name indicates, the letters have, speaking generally, the same sounds as in English words.

For botanical, chemical, pharmaceutical, medical, and other scientific terms and titles the English method of pronunciation is given preference by most scientists, and has for this reason been adopted by the author of these pages.

THE ENGLISH METHOD

SYLLABLES

As has been stated, the letters have, when the English method is employed, generally the same sounds as in English words. But there are some marked differences. The

most important of these is that in Latin every word has as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs (two vowels pronounced as one). To state the same fact in a different way—in Latin words there are no silent vowels. [In English we have many silent vowels, for example, the final *e* in such words as *volatile*, *aloe*, *die*. In Latin (English method) these final vowels are pronounced, making an additional syllable. The aforementioned words, in Latin, are pronounced *vo-lat'i-i-le*, *al'o-e*, *di'e*; but only the first two of these words correspond to the English words of like spelling.]

Other examples: *po-tas'-ai-i* (final *i* as in *sigh*) *rhe'-um*, *a-e-ra'-tus*, *co-de-i'-na*, *caf-fe-i'-na*.

EXCEPTIONS.—When *u* is followed by another vowel the former, in some instances, does not make a separate syllable, but is pronounced as a consonant, equivalent to *w*, as in *a-quā*, pronounced *ā'-kwa*, *sanguinaria*, pronounced *san-gwe-nā'-ria*.

Note.—In dividing a word into syllables, a single consonant is, according to rule, joined to the vowel which follows; but in these pages the words are divided to indicate the pronunciation.

PLACING THE ACCENT

In Latin, as in English, it is most important that the accent be placed on the right syllable. Unfortunately, the placing of the accent involves in some instances a knowledge of the quantity of the syllables, which may depend upon the etymology of the word, and cannot be made the subject of a simple set of rules.¹

Hence the correct accentuation will in these pages be taught by example rather than by rule, the primary or principal accent being indicated by the usual mark.

¹ Latin dictionaries indicate the quantity of a syllable by a mark over its vowel. It should be distinctly understood that this has nothing to do with the pronunciation except as it makes possible the placing of the accent, which in turn affects the sound of the vowels involved.

However, the following rules governing the placing of the accent may be of assistance:

I. All words of two syllables are accented on the first.

EXAMPLES.—sa'-po, a'-qua, sul'-phur, so'-da, li'-quor (lai-kwor).

II. In all words of more than two syllables the primary accent is placed either on the syllable before the last syllable of the word, or on the second syllable before the last. It is here that a knowledge of the quantity of syllables is required;¹ for the rule is that the accent should fall on the syllable before the last (on the penult) if said syllable is long in quantity. If the penult is short in quantity, the accent falls on the second syllable before the last—on the so-called antepenult.

(a) The penult is long, and hence accented, if it contains a diphthong (or if it contains a vowel which in the changes made in spelling has displaced a diphthong, as in aconi'-tum).

(b) The penult is long if it contains the vowel *u*, *except in enclitics*.

(c) The penult is long if its vowel is followed by two consonants, or by *x*, *y*, or *j*.

An exception to this last rule is found in the combination of a mute consonant with *l* or *r*.

(d) The penult is always short if its vowel is followed by another vowel, as in so'-di-um.

CONSONANTS

The consonants are classified as follows:

(a) Liquids.—*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

(b) Mutes.—*p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *c*, *g*, *q*, and *u*, when equivalent to *w*.

(c) Sibilant.—*s*.

(d) Double consonants.—*x*, *z*.

The rules governing the sounds of the consonants in Latin words (English method) are, with two exceptions,

¹ See foot note on page 10.

the same rules which are followed in the pronunciation of English words. One exception is that **ch** is always hard—always pronounced as **k**—no matter what vowels follow.

EXAMPLES—

Charta (kar'ta), chenopodium (ke-no-po'-di-um), chirata (ki-ra'-ta), chelidonium (kel-e-do'-ni-um), chimaphila (ki-maf'-i-la), chondrus (kon'-drus), colchicum (kol'ke-kum), li'chen (lai'-ken). Another exception is that **th** is always sounded as in **third, thump, thunder**; and never has the sound of **dh**, as in **those, there, then**.

EXAMPLES.—The-o-bro'-ma, men'-tha.

The following rules of pronunciation of English words may be used practically without exception in the English method as applied to Latin words,—whereas in the pronunciation of English words there are many exceptions to be noted.

RULES GOVERNING CONSONANTS

I. The consonants **c** and **g** are hard (**c** like in **card**, **g** like in **garden**) before the vowels **a**, **o**, and **u**, before the diphthongs **au** and **ai**, and before all consonants, including **h**.

EXAMPLES.—(a) Carum (Ka'-rum), convallaria (kon-val-la'-ri-a), cubeba (ku-be'-ba), caulophyllum (kaw-lo-fil'-lum), chloroformum (klo-ro-for'-mum), creosotum (kre-o-so'-tum), chimaphila (ki-maf'-i-la), cochleare (kok-le-a'-re).

(b) Tragacantha (tra-ga-can'-tha), polygonium (pol-y-go'-ni-um), gutta (gut'-ta), gumma (gum'-ma), gramma (gram'-ma). In all these words the **g** is pronounced as in **gas** or in **garden**.

II. The consonants **c** and **g** are soft (**c** like in **celery**, **g** like in **ginger**) before the vowels **e**, **i**, and **y**, and before the diphthongs **æ**, **œ**, and **eu**.

EXAMPLES.—(a) Ace'-tum, cin-na-mo'-mum, cim-i-cif'-u-ga, cy-do'-ni-um, cae'-cum, coe'-lum.

(b) Ge-lat'-i-num, zin'-gi-ber, hy-drar'-gy-rum.

Note.—**C** before soft **c** is hard, according to the rule that **c** followed by a consonant is hard. Thus, *phytolaccae* (fi'-to-lak'-se), *protococci* (pro-to-kok-sai); *succirubra* (suk-si-ru'-bra). But **g** before soft **g** is soft, as in *agger*, pronounced ad-jer, thus forming an exception to the general rule.

III. The consonant **t**, before **i**, preceded by an accented syllable, and followed by another vowel, is aspirated; that is, is pronounced as **sh**.

EXAMPLES.—*Aurantium* (aw-ran'-she-um), *fortior* (for'-she-or), *lotio* (lo'-she-o), *solutio* (so-lu'-she-o), *confectio* (kon-fec'-she-o), *gentiana* (jen-she-a'-na).

Similarly, the consonants **c** and **s** are in certain words generally aspirated, being pronounced either as **sh** or as **zh**.

EXAMPLES.—*Acacia* (a-kā'-she-a), *quassia* (kwaw'-she-a), *magnesia* (mag-ne'-she-a), *persio* (per'-zhe-o).

But the aspiration of **c** and **s** is not as general as of **t**. Indeed, in some words, such as *calcium*, and *potassium*, the **c** and **s** respectively are usually given the pure sound, that is, are not aspirated.

Some authorities aspirate also the **c** before **e** and another vowel, as in *rosaceae* (ro-sa-she-e).

IV. The consonant **s**, if it is the final letter of the word, and is preceded by **e**, **ae**, **au**, **b**, **m**, **n**, or **r**, is pronounced as **z**. Also if it occurs between two vowels.

EXAMPLES.—(a) *Flores*, *urbs*, *purgans*, *pars*.

(b) *Rosa*, *museum*.

V. The consonant **x** at the beginning of a word has the sound of **z**.

EXAMPLES.—*Xanthoxylum* (zan-thox'-y-lum), *xanthorhiza* (zan-thor-ri'-za), *xylum* (zi'-lum).

VI. A consonant, with or without the aspirate **h**, if occurring at the beginning of a word, and followed by another consonant, may be silent. Thus, **c** is silent before **n** in *enicus* (ni'-cus); **ph** before **t** in *phthisis* (ti'-sis); **p** be-

fore **s** or **t** in pseudomorphina (su-do-mor-fi'-na), ptelea (te'-le-a), pterocarpus (te-ro-car'-pus); **b** before **d** in bdellium (del'-li-um); **p** before **n** in pneumonia (nu-mo'-nia); **g** before **n** in gnaphalium (na-fa'-li-um).

VII. The combination **ph** is equivalent to **f**.

EXAMPLES.—Phytolacca (fi-to-lak'-ka), podophyllum (pod-o-fil'-lum).

VOWELS

The sounds of the vowels are modified by the consonants used with them, just as in English; but in general vowels may be said to have either the long or the short sound.

Note.—The expressions long and short refer to the sound of the vowels, and must not be confused with the same terms as applied by Latin scholars to the quantity of syllables of which the vowels may be a part.¹

VOWEL SOUNDS

Long sounds:

a as in râte
e as in mête (meet)
i as in pine
o as in hôpe
u as in tûbe
y as i in pine (type)

Short sounds:

a as in rât
e as in mêt
i as in pln
o as in hōp
u as in tûb
y as i in pln

EXAMPLES.—Să'po, lăp'pa, crê'ta (kre'ta), mēl, kf'no, dīg'ta'ls, ô'pium, barôs'ma, bûchû (buku), ūl'mûs.¹

DIPHTHONGS

Combinations of two vowels expressing a simple sound (diphthongs) are quite numerous in Latin words.

¹ The same marks which in English dictionaries, and in these pages, are used to indicate whether the vowel has the long or short sound, are in Latin dictionaries used to indicate the quantities of the syllables. It should be understood that a syllable may be long in quantity, and contain a vowel having the short sound, and vice versa.

The common diphthongs are:

I. **ae** (Æ) having the sound of the vowel **e**, generally long, as in *althaea* (al-the'-a).

II. **oe** (Œ) like **e**; but may be long, as in *rhoeas* (re'-as), or short, as in *asafoetida* (a-sa-fet'-i-da).

III. **au**, like **a** in fall, or **aw** in saw; as in *aurum* (aw-rum), *aurantium* (aw-ran'-she-um).

IV. **eu**, pronounced **u**, as in *eucalyptus* (ū-ka-lip'-tus).

Notes.—The vowel **u** followed by another vowel does not form a diphthong, but is equivalent to **w**, as in *aqua* (ā'-kwa). The vowel **i** between two vowels has the sound of the consonant **y**, as in *guaia-cum* (gwa'-ya-kum). So has also **j** between two vowels, as in *quilla-ja*, *thuja*.

RULES GOVERNING THE VOWEL SOUNDS

I. Final **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u** are always long.

EXAMPLES.—Al'-o-ē, gla-ci-a'-lē, ex-trac'-tī (ex-trak-tai), sy-ru'-pī, hy-drar'-gyr-ō, sa-pō, spir-it-ū.

But final **a** is obscure, as in *America*, and in *sanguina'ria*, co-ca, ā-qua and quas'-sia (kwaw-she-a).

II. In the plural endings **es** and **os**, the vowels have the long sound, as in flo'-rēs, phos-pha'-tēs, syr-u'-pōs (os as in dose).

III. In final syllables ending in a consonant (excepting the plural endings **es** and **os**) the vowels have the short sound.

EXAMPLES.—Sul'-phās, sul-pha'-tīs, pī'-cīs, prī'-nōs, strych'-nōs (strik'-nōs), syr-u'-pūs, ex-trac'-tūm.

IV. (a) In accented penultimate syllables, if the vowel is followed by but one consonant, the vowel has the long sound.

(b) Also if the vowel is followed by a mute (p, b, f, v, t, d, k, c, g, q (u) and the latter by l, or r, or h.

EXAMPLES.—(a) Atropī'-na, gra-nā'-tum, dig-i-tā'-lis, sambū'-cus, phosphorō'-sum, crē'ta.

(b) verā'-trum, succirū'-bra (suk-si-ru'-bra), glā'-bra, nī'-grum, an-ē'-thum.

V. In any syllable, whether accented or not, the vowel has the short sound if it is followed by two consonants, or by the double consonant **x**, which is equivalent to **ks**.

EXAMPLES.—Cannabis (kān'-na-bis), belladonna (bel-la-dōn'-na), erigerontis (e-rij-e-rōn'-tis), occidentalis (ōk-si-den-ta'-lis), dulcamara (dōl-ka-ma'ra), extractum, (ēks-trāk'-tum), lixiviatum (līks-e-ve-a'-tus), toxicodendron (tōks-e-ko-dēn'-dron).

EXCEPTIONS.—But if the two consonants are a mute (see page 15), followed by **l**, or **r**, or **h**, this rule does not apply, and the vowel may have the long sound.

EXAMPLES.—Nitricum (nai'-tri-kum), citratum (saitrā'-tum), strophanthus (strō-fan'-thus), veratrum (ver-ā'-trum).

Another important exception is found in the word **pōst**, as in **post pradium**, the **o** being long.

VI. In any accented syllable other than the penult the vowel has its short sound, even when but one consonant follows.

EXAMPLES.—Acidum (ās'-e-dum), mucilaginis (mu-se-lāj'-e-nis), volatile (vo-lāt'-e-le), laurocerasi (law-ro-sēr'-a-sai), hamamelidis (ham-a-mēl'-e-dis), iodidum (ai-ōd'-e-dum), vomica (vōm'-e-ka), viridis (vir'-e-dis), zingiberis (zin-jīl'-e-ris), aspidium (as-pīd'-e-um), salicylicus (sāl-e-sīl'-e-ku), podophyllum (pōd-o-fīl'-lum).

EXCEPTIONS.—(a) The vowels **a**, **e**, or **o** have the long sound if followed by a single consonant (or by a mute before **l** or **r**, except **bl**), and the consonant followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, before another vowel.

EXAMPLES.—Convallaria (kon-val-lā'-re-a), curparia (kus-pā'-re-a), cypripedium (sip-re-pē'-de-um), hydrogenium (nai-dro-gē'-ne-um), oleum (ō'-le-um), eupatorium (u-pa-tō'-re-um), sodium (sō-de-um), senecio (se-nē'-she-o).

(b) The vowel **o** in an accented antepenult may have the long sound, as in *stō'mata*, *brō'midum*.

(c) The vowel **u** has its long sound in any syllable except the last, when that vowel is followed by a single consonant, or by a mute with **l** or **r** or **h**. (This does not apply to the combination **bl**, before which **u** has the short sound.)

EXAMPLES.—*Solubilis* (so-lū'-be-lis), *bubulum* (bū'-bū-lum), *solutio* (so-lū'-she-o), *peruvianum* (pe-rū-ve-a'-num), *aluminis* (al-ū'-me-nis), *frangula* (fran'-gū-la), *humulus* (hū-mū-lūs), *cupreus* (kū-pre-ūs).

VII. A vowel before another vowel or diphthong frequently has the long sound.

EXAMPLES.—*Aēratus* (ā-e-ra'-tus), *hyoseyamus* (hai-o-sai'-a-mus), *zoogloea* (zō-o-gle'-a).

VIII. The vowels **i** or **y** in the first syllable of a word, usually have the long sound.

EXAMPLES.—*Pyrophosphas* (pai-ro-fos'-fas), *citrata* (sai-tra'-ta), *nitricum* (nai'-tre-kum), *pilocarpus* (pai-lo-kar'-pus), *digestivus* (dai-jes-tai'-vus), *lycopodium* (lai-ko-po'-de-um), *iris* (ai'-re-dis), *filiis* (fai'-le-cis).

But rules VII and VIII have many exceptions.

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

Acetanili'dum, not *acetanil'idum*

acē'tum, not *āc'etum*

acidum gāl'licum, not *gaw'licum*

acidum hydrobrō'micum, not *hydrobrōm'icum*

acidum nī'tricum, not *nit'ricum*

aconi'tum, not *acōn'itum*

acē'tas, not *āc'etas*

āl'oe, not *ā'loe*

am'yllum, not *amy'lum*

antipyri'na, not *antipy'r'ina*

apoc'ynum, not *apocy'num*

ā'qua, not *āq'ua*

astrag'alus, not *astragal'us*

at'ropa, not *atro'pa*

baccae, *bak'se*, not *bak'ke*

bismu'thi, not *bis'muthi*

caf-fe-i'na, not *caff'e'na*

cajupu'ti, not *cajuput'i*

cam'phora, not *campho'ra*

can'nabis, not *cannab'is*

cannab'inum, not *cannabi'num*

caryophyl'lus, not *caryoph'yl-lus*

ce'tāceum, not *cetāceum*

charta, *karta*, not *sharta*

chira'ta, ch as k, not as sh
 cimici'uga, not cimici'u'ga
 ceci, kek'si, not kek'ki
 con'iun, not co'nium
 corrosi'vum, not corro'sivum
 curcu'ma, not cur'cuma
 digita'lis, not digital'is
 dulcam'a'ra, not dulcam'ara
 i'ridis, not ir'idis
 filicis, not fili'cis
 fungi, fun'ji, not hard g
 gentia'na, not gentian'a
 liquor, lai'kuor, not lik'kur
 liquo'ria, not liq'uoria
 niger, ni'jer, not hard g
 papa'ver, not papav'er
 pas'ta, not pa'sta

petrola'tum, not petrolat'um
 physostig'matis, not physostig-
 ma'tis
 phytolaccæ, phytolak'se, not
 phytolakke
 rōmari'nua, not rōmari'nua
 senegæ, sen'eje, not sen'egæ
 sina'pis, not sin'apis
 statice, stat'e-ce, not stat'is
 succirubra, sukseru'bra, not
 sukkiru'bra
 tragacan'tha, not trajacan'tha
 vera'trum, not verat'rum
 zenicum, zer'icum, not zher'i-
 cum
 zinci, zin'si, not zin'ki

Remember in particular that **a** in an accented penult is long, unless followed by two consonants. See rule IV, page 15. Hence we pronounce

toluta'na, not tolutan'a
 virginia'na, not virginian'a
 destilla'ta, not destillat'a

camphora'ta, not camphorat'a
 officina'lis, not officinal'is

There is no mistake in pronunciation more common than the mispronunciation of **a** in accented penults, as here indicated.

EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

The division of the word indicates whether the vowel in the accented syllable has the long or the short sound. Thus, in ace'tum the **e** is long, while in acet'icum it is pronounced with the **t**, hence has the short sound.

Mas'tiche, absin'thium, aca'cia, ace'tum, ac'idum, acet'icum, carbol'icum, stear'icum, a'deps, al'oe, purifica'ta, dios-pyros, aëra'tus, ammo'nium, ammoni'acum, men'struū, io'dum, iod'idum, hydrocyan'icum, am'yllum, apoc'ynum, a'qua, auran'tii, for'tior, fœnic'ulum, hydrog'nii diox'idum,

caffei'na citra'ta efferves'cens, pulvis carbo'nis lig'ni, carbo'-
nei disul'phidum, ceta'ceum, chenopo'dium, cimicif'uga,
zeylan'icum, eriodic'tyon, eucalyp'tol, hamamel'idis, ham-
ame'lis, can'tharis, canthar'idis, hyoscy'amus, aconi'tum,
fel bo'vis, xanthox'yllum, gaulthe'ria, corrosi'vum, mela-
leu'ca leucaden'dron, chimaph'ila, gentia'na, tragacan'tha,
polygala'ceae, ki'no, gossyp'ium, ranuncula'ceae, papa'ver,
bac'ca, bac'cae, bismu'thum, cambo'gia, casta'nea, cam'-
phora, mos'chus, vinum xer'icum, ichthyocol'la, coni'um,
ipomoe'a, acetanili'dum.

Note.—The combinations **ae** and **oe** are usually diphthongs. If the second vowel is to be pronounced separately, this is indicated by the mark of dieresis; thus, aërat^{us}.

NOMENCLATURE

There are in the pharmacopœia titles which consist of a single noun, as *sa'po*, *aconi'tum*, *scil'la*. Some titles consist of a noun and a modifying adjective, as *a'qua destilla'ta*, *al'cohol dilu'tum*, *ac'idum ni'tricum*. Yet other titles consist of two nouns, one serving to modify the other, as *tinctu'ra o'pii*, *fer'ri sul'phas*. Then there are also titles of two or more nouns, with one or more adjectives. And, lastly, titles in which prepositions or conjunctions occur.

When two nouns constitute the title, one of the nouns is changed in ending, i. e., is inflected, to show the relation to the other noun, which remains unchanged. This inflection of a noun is called its **declension**.

DECLENSIONS

In Latin there are five distinct declensions, some of which have several modifications. Each declension has six cases, with distinctive endings. These cases are repeated in the plural, but with a different series of endings. Thus there are twelve case-endings for each declension. However, only four cases are of importance to students of pharmaceutical Latin, namely:

The **nominative**, equivalent to the English subjective; the **genitive**, equivalent to the English possessive; the **accusative**, equivalent to the English objective; and the **ablative**, equivalent to the objective after certain prepositions.

Of these four cases, the nominative and genitive are of particular interest, and will be considered first.

THE CASES

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

The title of a medicinal substance or preparation is a name, and therefore is in the nominative case (nomen, [L.] = name). All Latin titles in the pharmacopoeias, in the National Formulary, or in the dispensaries, are in the nominative case, as are also the titles on labels. A noun, as found in the dictionary, is in the same case. In other words, when the noun is uninflected, that is, is unchanged because of relation to other nouns, it is in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.—Io'dum, sa'po, syru'pus, aconi'tum, a'qua, fer'rum, cam'phora.

THE GENITIVE CASE

When two nouns constitute a title, the relation between them may be indicated either by a preposition (with, from, for, etc.), or by changing the ending of one of the nouns. The latter method is in Latin by far the more common. Names of chemical compounds known as salts, and names of pharmaceutical preparations, are made up of two nouns. The relation between the two nouns, one of which limits the other, is indicated by placing one of them in the genitive case. In English this same relation is shown by the preposition *of*. Thus we say in English, water *of* camphor; but in Latin, a'qua cam'phoræ, cam'phoræ being the genitive of camphora.

FIRST DECLENSION

RULE.—All nouns ending in *a*, with the exception of certain Greek nouns ending in *ma*, belong to the first declension (see page 22), and form the genitive by adding *e*. Thus, tinctu'ra, tinctu'rae; myr'rha, myr'rhae; ammo'nia, ammo'niae; belladon'na, belladon'nae.

SOME NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

A'qua, ammo'nia, cam'phora, aca'cia, cal-fe-i'-na, cimicif'-uga, hedeo'ma, la'na (wool), mas'sa, mistu'ra, pi'lu'la, phytolac'ca, sen'ega, ro'sa, strychni'na, terebin'thina, tragacanth'a, valeria'na, tinctu'ra, charta (pronounced karta), pas'ta, lage'na, gut'ta.

SOME EXCEPTIONS.—As-pid'-o-sper'-ma, phy-so-stig'-ma, cat-a-plas'-ma, gram'-ma, theobro'ma, en'-e-ma, rhi-zo'-ma, gargaris'ma.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

Certain Greek nouns ending in *ε* form the genitive by adding *α*.

EXAMPLES.—Al'-o-ē, al'-o-ēs; mas'-ti-chē, mas'-ti-chēs; stat'-i-cē, stat'-i-cēs.

THE NOUN TO BE INFLECTED

As has been stated, the genitive ending indicates the same relation indicated by the preposition *of*. It should, therefore, not be difficult to decide which of the two nouns of a binomial title is to be in the genitive. Plainly, it must be the noun which in English follows the preposition *of*. Suppose, for instance, that **water of camphor** is to be translated into Latin. *Aqua* is the Latin equivalent for **water**, and *camphorae* for **camphor**. Hence the title must be *aqua camphorae*—not *aquae camphora*. Nor should the question be difficult if the equivalent English title is not known. It will be seen that the noun which serves to limit or modify is the noun to be given the genitive ending—not the noun which is limited or modified. In the title of a pharmaceutical preparation the name of the drug serves to limit or modify, and is, therefore, in the genitive case, while the name of the preparation is the noun limited, and hence remains uninflected. In the name of a chemical salt it is the name of the metal or base which is the modifier, and hence undergoes inflection.

DECLINING A TITLE OF TWO NOUNS

It should be understood, however, that while a binomial title contains a noun in the genitive, the title as a whole is in the nominative, unless for some reason the title as a whole has been inflected. A binomial title of two nouns is in the same case as the noun limited, and never in the same case as the noun which serves to limit or modify. For instance, the title *aqua ammoniae* is in the nominative case, because the noun *aqua*—the noun limited—is in the nominative case.

When such a binomial title is declined, the modifying or limiting noun remains unchanged. If, for instance, the title *aqua ammoniae* is to be changed to the genitive case, it is the noun *aqua* which is so changed, becoming *aquae*; and the whole title, *aquae ammoniae*.

RULE.—The names of the ingredients in a prescription are in the genitive case. (For exceptions see "Prescription Latin.") Example:

A

B

Tincturae gentianae f̄i

Aquae camphorae f̄ii

Misce.

SECOND DECLENSION

RULE.—Nouns ending in **us** belong, with few exceptions, to the Second Declension; so do also all nouns ending in **um**. To form the genitive case, the nominative ending is replaced by **i**. Thus, *syrū'-pus*, *syrū'pi*; *extrac'tum*, *extrac'ti*.

SOME NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

(a) Ending in **us**.

Cal'amus, *chondrus* (*kon'drus*), *coc'cus*, *ru'bus*, *syrū'pus*, *phos'phorus*, *hu'mulus*, *strophan'thus*, *bo'lus* (a large pill), *ei'bus* (drink), *con'gius* (gallon), *nu'merus* (number), *octa'rius* (one-eighth [pint]), *som'nus* (sleep), *suc'cus* (juice), *hyoscy'amus*.

(b) Ending in *um*.

Ac'idum, ace'tum (vinegar), bro'midum, ammo'nium, so'dium, potas'sium, cal'cium, hydrar'gyrum, magne'sium, ox'idum, aconi'tum, o'pium, rhe'um, unguen'tum, infu'sum, decoc'tum, extrac'tum, linimen'tum, cera'tum, o'leum.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following nouns ending in *us* belong to the fourth declension: Spir'itus, fruc'tus, quer'cus, cor'nus, haus'tus, po'tus, fi'cus.

See Fourth Declension.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns of Greek origin, and ending in *os* and in *on*, give rise to a modification of the second declension. The genitive, however, is formed, as in case of the *us* and *um* nouns, by replacing the nominative ending by *i*.

EXAMPLES.—Pri'nos, pri'ni; dios'pyros, dios'pyri; haema-tox'ylo'n, haematox'yli.

RULES GOVERNING SEQUENCE OF NOUNS IN A TITLE

When two nouns—one being in the genitive—constitute a title, it is sometimes the nominative, and sometimes the genitive, which is placed first. The rules governing this point are not rules of Latin grammar, but simply precedents established by compilers of pharmacopœias. In the nomenclature of the U. S. Pharmacopœia the following rules are observed:

IN CASE OF PREPARATIONS

RULE.—In titles of preparations the name of the kind of preparation (in *nom.*) precedes the name of the drug (in *gen.*) from which the preparation has been made. Thus, we say *tinctura opii*, and not *opii tinctura*; *syrupus scillae*, and not *scillae syrupus*. This serves the purpose of grouping together all the tinctures, all the syrups, all the extracts, in short, all the members of the same class of preparations,

in any book arranged alphabetically, as are the pharmacopoeias, dispensaries, and the National Formulary.

Note.—An exception is the word *pulvis*, powder. This precedes the names of the drugs in case of compound powders, according to rule; but in case of simple powders, which are not preparations, it follows; as in *Opii pulvis*.

IN CASE OF CHEMICAL SALTS

RULE.—In Latin titles of chemical salts the name of the metal, or basylous radical (in the genitive), precedes the name of the acid radical (in the nominative). Thus, we have *ferri sulphas*, not *sulphas ferri*; *ammonii bromidum*, not *bromidum ammonii*.

This serves to throw together, in a book alphabetically arranged, the several salts of the same metal or base.

IN CASE OF TITLES EMBODYING NAME OF PART USED

When the same plant furnishes more than one official drug, the Latin title embodies the name of the particular part constituting the drug.

RULE.—In such titles the generic or specific name of the plant (in the genitive) precedes the name of the particular part (in the nominative).

EXAMPLES.—*Belladonnae radix*, *colchici cormus*, *colchici semen*.

GENDER

In Latin we distinguish between natural gender and grammatical gender. Natural gender coincides with sex. Grammatical gender is determined principally by the **ending** of the noun. As preparations and chemicals are inanimate things, natural gender is of but little significance to the students of nomenclature. Grammatical gender, however, is of the first importance; for an adjective cannot be correctly used with a noun unless the gender of the latter is known.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS

RULES.—(a) Nouns ending in **us** are, with few exceptions, masculine.

Note.—The most important exceptions are certain names of trees; as *pru'nus*, *rhama'nus*, *pi'nus*, *ul'mus*, *pop'ulus*, *junc'erus*, all of which are feminine. So is also *car'basus* (gauze).

(b) First declension nouns ending in **a** are all feminine.

Note.—The nouns of Greek origin, ending in **ma**, as *rhiza'ma*, *physostig'ma*, etc., do not belong to the first declension, and do not come under this rule. These nouns are all neuter in gender. But remember that *hedea'ma* belongs to the first declension and hence is feminine, according to the rule.

(c) Nearly all nouns ending in **um** are neuter. (A few nouns ending in **um** are feminine by exception because they are names of trees.)

GENDER OF NOUNS OF GREEK DERIVATION, AND OF THE FIRST
AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

RULE.—Greek nouns ending in **os** are masculine; nouns ending in **e** are feminine; and nouns ending in **on** are neuter.

EXAMPLES—

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Pri'nos	al'oe	eriodic'tyon
	epit'ome	haematox'yton
	mas'tiche	rhododen'dron
	stat'ice	toxicoden'dron

Note.—But *strych'nos* and *dios'pyros*, like certain **us** nouns which are names of trees, are feminine. So is also *lirioden'dron* (tulip tree), although it has the neuter ending.

EXERCISES

Give genitive for—

magne'sia, *quassia* (*kwaw'shea*), *krame'ria*, *cor'mus*, *col'*

chicum (kol'kikum), morphi'na, quini'na, tinctu'ra o'pii, fluidextrac'tum cincho'nae.

Give gender of—

A'qua, tinctu'ra, fer'rum, io'dum, iod'idum, syru'pus, phos'phorus, hyosecy'amus (an herb), tamarin'dus (a tree).

Translate—

Corm of colchicum, syrup of rhubarb, iodide of sodium, extract of gentian, tincture of iodine, wine of corm of colchicum, — of oil of rose, — of tincture of myrrh, — of infusion of senna, — of syrup of squill, — of extract of stramonium.

Correct—

A'qua cam'phora, sen'nae infu'sum, so'dium bro'midi, iod'idum fer'ri, ra'dix (root) belladon'na, tinctu'ra hyoscy'amae.

R

Tinctu'ra aconi'ti gtt.x

Syru'pus fl. oz. ii

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

A large group of Latin adjectives have three distinctive endings, one for each gender, as follows: masculine ending, **us**, feminine, **a**, and neuter, **um**. Thus, the Latin equivalent of the adjective aromatic is either aromaticus, aromatica, or aromaticum, according to whether it is used with a masculine, feminine, or neuter noun; for in Latin an adjective must conform in gender (as well as in number and case) with the noun it modifies. Accordingly, we say syrupus aromaticus, but aqua aromatica, and extractum aromaticum.

These adjectives are declined precisely like nouns of the same endings. Thus, aromatica belongs to the first declension, forming the genitive by adding **e**, while aromaticus and aromaticum belong to the second declension, and end in **i** in the genitive.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
Acet'icus	acetica	acetium	acetic
ac'idus	acida	acidum	acid, sour
adhae'sivus	adhaesiva	adhaesivum	adhesive
aëra'tus	aërata	aëratum	aërated, charged with gas
aeth'e'us	aetherea	aethereum	etherial
al'bus	alba	album	white
alcohol'icus	alcoholica	alcoholicum	alcoholic
alkali'nus	alkalina	alkalinum	alkaline
ama'rus	amara	amarum	bitter
ame'rica'nus	americana	americanum	American
ammonia'tus	ammoniata	ammoniatum	ammoniated
am'plus	ampla	amplum	large
an'glicus	anglica	anglicum	English
anhy'dricus	anhydrica	anhydricum	anhydrous
antae'ridus	antacrida	antacridum	against acidity
antidiphther'i- cus	antidiphtherica	antidiphtheri- cum	antidiphtheric
antidyspep'- ticus	antidyspeptica	antidyspeptic- um	against dyspep- sia
antigermina'- rius	antigerminaria	antigermina- rium	against germs
antineural'- gicus	antineuralgica	antineuralgic- um	against neural- gia
antiperiod'icus	antiperiodica	antiperiodicum	antiperiodic
antisept'icus	antiseptica	antisepticum	antiseptic
aquo'sus	aquosa	aquosum	aqueous
aromat'icus	aromatica	aromaticum	aromatic
aromatiza'tus	aromatizata	aromatizatum	aromatized
arseno'sus	arsenosa	arsenosum	arsenous
benzo'icus	benzoica	benzoicum	benzoic
benzoina'tus	benzoinata	benzoinatum	benzoinated
bo'ricus	borica	boricum	boric
calcina'tus	calcinata	calcinatum	calcined
cal'idus	calida	calidum	warm
camphora'tus	camphorata	camphoratum	camphorated
campho'ricus	camphorica	camphoricum	camphoric
cantharida'tus	cantharidata	cantharidatum	cantharidal
carbola'tus	carbolata	carbolatum	carbolized

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
carbolisa'tus	carbolisata	carbolisatum	carbolized
carbol'icus	carbolic	carbolicum	carbolic
cathar'ticus	cathartica	catharticum	cathartic
caus'ticus	caustica	causticum	caustic
chlorina'tus	chlorinata	chlorinatum	chlorinated
citra'tus	citrata	citratum	citrated
cit'ricus	citrica	citricum	citric
coccin'eus	coccinea	coccineum	scarlet
compos'itus	composita	compositum	compound
compres'sus	compressa	compressum	compressed
concentra'tus	concentrata	concentratum	concentrated
contu'sus	contusa	contusum	bruised
corrosi'vus	corrosiva	corrosivum	corrosive
creso'licus	cresolica	cresolicum	cresolic
cris'pus	crispa	crispum	curled
cru'dus	cruda	crudum	crude, not pu- rified
crystallisa'tus	crystallisata	crystallisatum	crystallized

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES CONTINUED,
ONLY THE MASCULINE BEING GIVEN

decolora'tus	decolorized	epispas'ticus	blistering
denarcotisa'tus	denarcotized	escharot'icus	caustic
deodora'tus	deodorized	expres'sus	expressed
depura'tus	purified	exsicca'tus	dried
dermatolog'icus	dermatologic	exten'sus	spread
despuma'tus	strained	factitius	artificial
destilla'tus	distilled	(factish'ius)	
detanna'tus	detannated	fermen'tus	fermented
dextrina'tus	dextrinated	fermenta'tus	fermented
dialysa'tus	dialysed	ferra'tus	pertaining to iron
digesti'vus	digestive		
dilu'tus	dilute	fla'vus	yellow
du'rus	hard	flu'idus	fluid
elas'ticus	elastic	foet'idus	stinking
electropoe'icus	pertaining to production of electricity	fonta'nus	pertaining to a spring
enter'icus	pertaining to intestines	frig'idus	frozen
		fus'cus	brown
		fu'sus	fused

gal'licus	gallic	peruvia'nus	peruvian
glycerina'tus	glycerinated	phospho'ricus	phosphoric
granula'tus	granulated	phosphoro'sus	phosphorous
humana'stus	humanized	poma'tus	pertaining to apples
hydriod'icus	hydriodic	pondero'sus	heavy
hydrobro'micus	hydrobromic	praecipita'tus	precipitated
hydrochlo'ricus	hydrochloric	praepara'tus	prepared
hydriod'idus	hydriodic	purshia'nus	adj. derived from Pursh, name of a botanist
hydrocyan'icus	hydrocyanic		
hypoder'micus	hypodermic		
hypophosphor- o'sus	hypophosphor- ous		
immatu'rus	unripe	pulvera'tus	powdered
impu'rus	impure	pu'rus	pure
indura'tus	hardened	pyroligno'sus	pyroligneous
inspissa'tus	inspissated	rectifica'tus	rectified
ioda'tus	iodized	redac'tus	reduced
iodoforma'tus	pertaining to iodoform	reduc'tus	reduced
		sacchara'tus	saccharated
lac'ticus	lactic	salicyla'tus	salicylated
laxati'vus	laxative	salicyl'icus	salicylic
liquefac'tus	liquefied	sapona'tus	pertaining to soap
liqu'idus	liquid		
lo'tus	washed	sapona'to- camphora'tus	pertaining to soap and camphor
ma'licus	malic		
max'imus	largest	sedati'vus	sedative
me'dius	medium	serip'arus	whey producing
metal'licus	metallic	sic'cus	dried
min'imus	smallest	sinapia'stus	pertaining to mustard
mitiga'tus	mitigated		
ni'tricus	nitric	sol'idus	solid
nitrohydro- chlo'ricus	nitrohydro- chloric	solu'tus	dissolved
odora'tus	odorous	splenet'icus	splenetic
ole'icus	oleic	spirituo'sus	alcoholic
ophthal'micus	pertaining to the eye	spis'eus	hard, thick, viscous
op'timus	best	stear'icus	stearic
ordina'rius	ordinary	sublima'tus	sublimed
pancreat'icus	pancreatic	suil'us	pertaining to hog
perpet'uus	perpetual		

sulphura'tus	sulphurated	toluta'nus	pertaining to
sulphu'ricus	sulphuric		tolu
sulphuro'sus	sulphurous	traumat'icus	pertaining to
tan'nicus	tannic		wounds
tartara'tus	tartrated	us'tus	burnt
tartar'icus	tartaric	ve'rus	true
thynoi'deus	thyroid	vesicato'rius	blistering
		vino'sus	vinous

The adjectives gla'ber = smooth, ni' ger = black, and ru' ber = red, also belong to the group of first and second declension adjectives; but differ in the masculine, nominative, singular, which ends in **er**. In all the other cases of the three genders these adjectives are regular.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
glaber	glabra	glabrum
niger	nigra	nigrum
ruber	rubra	rubrum

The feminine and neuter forms of these adjectives belong, of course, to the first and second declensions respectively. The masculine form also belongs to the second declension, being declined as adjectives ending in **rus** in place of **er**. Thus—

Nominative	glaber	niger	ruber
Genitive	glabri	nigri	rubri

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES IN TITLE

As has been stated, an adjective must conform in number, gender, and case, with the noun which it modifies. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun; but in Latin titles it invariably follows. If there are several nouns in the title, the adjective follows the several nouns, even though this should place another noun between the adjective and the noun it modifies.¹ For instance: Syru'pus rhe'i aromat'-

¹ The only exception to this rule occurs when a noun follows a botanical name containing an adjective. For example, bark of

icus, *tinctu'ra o'pii camphora'ta*, *infu'sum sen'nae compos'itum*. In the first title the adjective *aromaticus* modifies *syrupus*, and not *rhei*. This may be seen at once by the ending of *aromaticus*, which shows that in case, number, and gender it agrees with *syrupus* and does not agree with *rhei*. In like manner *camphorata*, in the second title, is seen to belong to *tinctura*, and not to *opii*. And in the third illustration, *compositum* is seen to belong to—and to modify—*infusum*. But in the title, *tinctura opii deodorati*, the adjective agrees with *opii*; and hence we conclude that the preparation is the tincture of deodorized opium—not the deodorized tincture of opium. In short, the adjective belongs to the noun with which it agrees in number, gender, and case, regardless of the position of the noun with reference to the adjective.

If both noun and adjective happen to belong to the same declension, the agreement in number, gender, and case involves also an agreement in ending. As, for instance, in *amyg'dala ama'ra*, *a'qua pu'ra*, *syru'pus scil'læ compos'itus*, *se'rum antidiphther'icum*. But it does not follow that both noun and adjective must agree in ending. Indeed, an adjective of any declension may be used with a noun of any declension; and it is not uncommon to find nouns of the first or second declension modified by adjectives of the third declension, or vice versa. For examples see page 52.

Some titles are made up of one noun and two or more adjectives. Take, for instance, the title *acidum nitricum dilutum*. Here we have the adjective *nitricum* modifying the noun *acidum*; and the adjective *dilutum* modifying, not *acidum*, but *acidum nitricum*. In other words, we find one of the adjectives is more closely associated with the

wild cherry would be *pruni virginianæ cortex*; not *pruni cortex virginianæ*. The generic and specific names of a botanical title should never be separated from each other by another noun.

noun than is the other adjective. The precedence is, therefore, not difficult to determine if we remember that in Latin titles adjectives modify words which precede and not words which follow.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Yellow oxide of mercury, sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, sulphurated potassa, aqueous extract of rhamnus purshiana, tincture of red cinchona, aromatic tincture of rhubarb, expressed oil of bitter almond, sublimed benzoic acid, concentrated infusion of calumba, acid infusion of cinchona, decolorized tincture of iodine, pill of saccharated iodide of iron, aromatized iodoform, hard petrolatum, peruvian balsam, of aromatic syrup of rhubarb, of tincture of deodorized opium, of camphorated tincture of opium.

Give genitive—

Hedeo'ma, o'leum ric'ini, ac'idum hydrochlo'ricum, a'qua ro'sae, a'qua ammo'niae dilu'ta, extrac'tum rham'ni purshia'nae aromati'cum, ac'idum phospho'ricum dilu'tum, mistu'ra sulphu'rica ac'ida, pas'ta dextrina'ta.

Correct—

Tinctu'ra gentia'nae compos'itae, syru'pus ru'bi aromati'ci, splenet'ica mistu'ra, hydrar'gyri flavi oxidum, ac'idum aromati'cum sulphu'ricum, pru'nus virginia'nus, cincho'na ru'ber, inspissa'tus extrac'tum glycyrrhi'zae, extrac'tum aquo'sum o'pii, ox'idum hydrar'gyri ru'bri.

R Ammonii bromidum granulatum.

R Syrupi sennae aromaticus.

R Tincturae aurantii amarum.

R Vinum detannatum.

FOURTH DECLENSION

Under "second declension" it was stated that certain nouns ending in *us* are exceptions to the rule there given.

These nouns belong to the fourth declension, and end in *us* in the genitive, as well as in the nominative.

Nominative	Genitive	Gender	English
cor'nus	cor'nus	feminine	dogwood
fruc'tus	fruc'tus	masculine	fruit
haus'tus	haus'tus	masculine	draught, drink
po'tus	po'tus	masculine	a drink
quer'cus	quer'cus	feminine	oak
spir'itus	spir'itus	masculine	spirit

Of etymological interest are *a'cus* = needle, *do'mus* = house, *ma'nus* = hand.

The nouns *fi'cus*, *lau'rus*, and *pi'nus* may be declined according to either the second or fourth declension.

The most important word in the foregoing list is *spiritus*, which occurs frequently in prescriptions. As *spiritus* is a fourth declension noun, and not a second declension noun, the genitive is *spiritus*,—not *spiri'ti*.

There are no adjectives of the fourth declension. All adjectives ending in *us* belong to the second declension.

FIFTH DECLENSION

RULE.—Certain nouns ending in *es* belong to the fifth declension. In the genitive these nouns end in *i*, which letter displaces the final *s* of the nominative. The only noun of this declension occurring in our nomenclature is the noun *species*. In Latin directions the noun *di'es* occurs frequently.

Nom.	Gen.	Gender	Meaning
Spe'ci-ēs	spe-ci-ē-i	fem.	A mixture of coarsely ground drug, for infusion.
di'ēs	di-ē-i	masc.	day

Of interest are: *glaci'es* = ice, *faci'es* = face, *se'ries* = row, *sea'bies* = itch.

There are no adjectives of the fifth declension.

THIRD DECLENSION

RULE.—All nouns and adjectives not embraced in the first, second, fourth, and fifth declensions, belong to the third declension.

As will be seen on referring to the table on page 49, this declension has the genitive ending—**is**. But the third declension differs from the four others in that the stem (the portion of the word which does not change) cannot be extracted from the nominative. In other words, the genitive case cannot be derived from the nominative by simply dropping the nominative ending, and adding **is**. Indeed, the words of this declension vary so widely in endings in the nominative, that no single rule for the formation of the genitive can be given. To facilitate study, the nouns may be grouped as follows:

Group I. Chemical names—i. e., names of acid radicals—ending in **as** or in **is**. All nouns in this group are masculine. The stem is formed by displacing the final **s** by **t**. The genitive, therefore, ends in **tis**. Thus, sul'phas, sulphat'is, sul'phis, sulphit'is.

Like sulphas are declined the following names of acid radicals: ace'tas, ar'senas, ben'zoas, bicar'bonas, bisul'phas, bitar'tras, bo'ras, car'bamas, car'bonas, chlo'ras, ci'tras, dichro'mas, hy'dras, ni'tras, perman'ganas, phos'phas, phenolsul'phonas, pyrophos'phas, salicy'las, ste'aras, sub-ace'tas, subgal'las, subsalicy'las, tan'nas, tar'tras, thio-sul'phas.

Like the preceding is declined also aetas (gen., aetatis), age. But aetas is feminine. Only chemical names ending in **as** or **is** are masculine.

Like sulphis are declined: bisul'phis, hypophos'phis, ni'tris, phos'phis.

Group II. Botanical and zoological names ending in **as** or in **is**. These are declined like the nouns of group I, ex-

cept that the stem ends in *d*. Nouns of this group are generally feminine.

NOM.	GEN.
ascle'pias	asclepi'adis
bele'nias	beloni'adis
rhoe'as	rhoe'adis or rhoe'ados (Greek gen.)
ado'nia	adon'idis
ale'tris	alet'idis
an'themis	anthem'idis
ber'beris	berber'idis
can'tharis	canthar'idis
colocyn'this	colocyn'thidis
hamame'lis	hamamel'idis
i'ris	i'ridis
ma'cis	mac'idis
may's	may'idis

Group III. Nouns ending in *is*, but not lengthening in the genitive, which is, therefore, identical with the nominative.

The stem is the nominative minus the *is* ending. Nouns of this group, like the nouns of the preceding group, are feminine in gender.

Nom.—Can'nabis, cop'tis, coryd'alis, digita'lis, do'sis, fe'bris, hydras'tis, sina'pis.

Gen.—Can'nabis, cop'tis, coryd'alis, digita'lis, do'sis, fe'bris, hydras'tis, sina'pis.

Note.—These nouns are not to be considered indeclinable. But as the nominative ends in *is*, and the stem is the nominative minus the *is*, the genitive happens to agree with the nominative. The other cases are formed from the stem by adding the case-endings of the third declension.

Group IV. Nouns ending in *x*. In the stem the final *x* changes to *c*; and in a few nouns in which *e* precedes *x*, the *e* changes to *i*. In gender these nouns are generally

feminine, although a few (cortex, borax, rumex) are either masculine or feminine.

NOM.	GEN.	ENGLISH
appen'dix	appen'dicis	appendix
bo'rax	bo'racis	borax
cor'tex	cor'ticis	bark
fi'lix	fi'licis	fern
in'dex	in'dicis	index
la'rix	lar'icis	larch
nux	nu'cis	nut
pix	pi'cis	tar
ra'dix	radi'cis	root
ru'mex	ru'micis	yellow dock
sa'lix	sal'icis	willow
smi'lax	smi'lacis	smilax
sty'rax	sty'racis	styrax

Notice that in cortex, index, and rumex the **e** preceding **x** changes to **i**. Notice also that radi'cis is accented on the penult, as shown, whereas in the other nouns of the group the accent is shifted to the antepenult.

Group V. Nouns ending in **do** or in **go**. The stem of these nouns is formed by replacing the final **o** by **in**. Thus, from hiru'do we get the stem hirudin-; hence the genitive is hiru'dinis. The stem of mucila'go is mucilagin-, and the genitive is mucilag'inis. Nouns ending in **do** or in **go** are feminine. Like mucilago are declined plumba'go, planta'go, solida'go, tussila'go, ustila'go. But some nouns ending in **go**—for instance, conduran'go, sago—are indeclinable.

Group VI. Nouns ending in **io**, and nouns ending in **o** preceded by **a** consonant other than **d** or **g**. The former are feminine, and the latter are generally masculine. These nouns form the stem by adding **n**.

EXAMPLES—

NOM.	STEM	GEN.	ENGLISH
confec'tio	confection-	confectio'nis	confection
lo'tio	lotion-	lotio'nis	wash

NOM.	STEM	GEN.	ENGLISH
pers'io	persion-	persio'nis	culdear
praepara'tio	praeparation-	praeparatio'nis	preparation
senec'io	senecion-	senecio'nis	ragwort
solu'tio	solution-	solutio'nis	solution
tritura'tio	trituration-	triturat'io'nis	trituration
car'bo	carbon-	carbo'nis	charcoal
pe'po	pepon-	pepo'nis	pumpkin
sa'po	sapon-	sapo'nis	soap

Kino, kousseo, matico, coto, condurango, sago, are indeclinable. The noun li'mon (demon) is declined like sa'po, or car'bo. But the **n** of the stem is not dropped in the nominative. In European pharmacopœias decoe'tio, emul'sio, and infu'sio, are the Latin titles for decoction, emulsion, and infusion, respectively. These Latin nouns are declined like lotio. In our own pharmacopœia the three aforementioned nouns are given the **um** ending, which relegates them to the second declension.

Group VII. Nouns of Greek origin, and ending in **ma**. The stem is formed by adding **t** to the nominative. Nouns of this group are neuter.

NOM.	STEM	GEN.	ENGLISH
aspidosper'ma	aspidospermat-	aspidosper'matis	
cataplas'ma	cataplasmat-	cataplas'matis	poultice
en'ema	enemat-	enem'atis	rectal injection
gram'ma	grammat-	gram'matis	gramme
mag'ma	magnat-	mag'matis	magma
physostig'ma	physostigmat-	physostig'matis	calabar bean
rhizo'ma	rhizomat-	rhizo'matis	rhizome
stig'ma	stigmat-	stig'matis	stigma
sto'ma	stomat-	sto'matis	mouth (micro-botany term)

But hedeoma belongs to the first declension.

Group VIII. Nouns ending in **l**. These are neuter in gender. The stem is either identical with the nominative, or is formed from the latter by doubling the final **l**. Only

two nouns of pharmaceutical interest double the **l**; namely, mel (honey), and fel (gall or bile).

NOM.	STEM	GEN.	ENGLISH
ae'thyl	aethyl-	ae'thylis	ethyl
al'cohol	alcohol-	alcoho'lis	alcohol
chlo'ral	chloral-	chlo'ralis	chloral
cre'sol	cresol-	creso'lis	cresol
eu'genol	eugenol-	eugeno'lis	eugenol
eucalyp'tol	eucalyptol-	eucalypto'lis	eucalyptol
gua'iacol	guaiacol-	guaiaco'lis	guaiacol
men'thol	menthol-	mentho'lis	menthol
me'thyl	methy-	meth'yilis	methy
naph'thol	naphthol-	naphtho'lis	naphthol
phe'no	phenol-	pheno'lis	phenol
phe'nyl	phenyl-	phe'nylis	phenyl
pyrogall'ol	pyrogallol-	pyrogallo'lis	pyrogallol
sal	sal-	sa'lis	salt
thy'mol	thymol-	thymo'lis	thymol

But

fel	fell-	fel'lis	gall or bile
mel	mell-	mel'lis	honey

In the U. S. P., 8 Rev., chloral has been changed to chloralum, thus transferring the noun to the second declension; but many physicians use the older form, namely, chloral.

Group IX. Nouns ending in **r**. Most nouns of the third declension ending in **r** are neuter. But ae'ther, li'quor, and va'por are masculine. The stem is identical with the nominative.

NOM.	GEN.	ENGLISH
Ae'ther (m.)	ae'theris	ether
co'lor (n.)	colo'ris	color
elix'ir (n.)	elix'iris	elixir
li'quor (m.)	liquo'ris	liquor or solution
papa'ver (n.)	papav'eris	poppy
pi'per (n.)	pi'peris	pepper
sul'phur (n.)	sul'phuris	sulphur

NOM.	GEN.	ENGLISH
tu'ber (n.)	tu'beris	tuber
va'por (m.)	vapo'ris	vapor
zingi'ber (n.)	zingib'eris	ginger

Note.—These nouns are not declined alike although they agree in the genitive. See case-endings on page 49.

Group X. Nouns ending in *n*. They are neuter in gender.

NOM.	STEM	GEN.	ENGLISH
Albu'men	albumin-	albu'minis	albumin
alu'men	alumin-	alu'minis	alum
gra'men	gramin-	gram'inis	grass
no'men	nomin-	nom'inis	name
se'men	semin-	sem'inis	seed

The following third declension nouns are left unclassified because of the small number for each group. Some of these nouns are quite irregular in forming the stem.

NOMINATIVE	GENDER	STEM	GENITIVE	ENGLISH
a'deps	masc.	adip-	ad'ipis	lard
bōs	m. and f.	bov-	bo'vis	ox or cow
ca'ro	fem.	car-n-	car'nis	meat
cochlea're	neut.	cochlear-	cochlea'ris	spoon
co'cos	fem.	coco-	coco'is	cocoanut
dens	masc.	dent-	den'tis	tooth
erig'eron	masc.	erigeront-	erigeron'tis	fleabane
fons	masc.	font-	fon'tis	spring, well
flos	masc.	flor-	flor'is	flower
ge'nus	neut.	gener-	gen'eris	genus
he'par (Greek)	neut.	hepat-	hep'atis	liver
je'cur (Latin)	neut.	jecor-	jeco'ris	liver
ju'glands	fem.	jugland-	juglan'dis	butternut
lac	neut.	lact-	lac'tis	milk
li'mon	fem.	limon-	limo'is	lemon
mas	neut.	mar-	ma'ris	male
nox	fem.	noct-	noc'tis	night
os	neut.	or-	o'ris	mouth
os	neut.	os-	os'sis	bone
pars	fem.	part-	par'tis	part
pul'vis	masc.	pulver-	pul'veris	powder
rhus	fem.	rho-	rho'is	sumach
thus	neut.	thur-	thu'ris	frankincense

GENDER OF THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS

To decline a noun of the third declension it is necessary to know two things: the stem or unchangeable part of the word, and the gender,—the latter in order that the right set of endings may be chosen.

For classical Latin words the dictionaries give the required information; namely, the gender, and the genitive, from which the stem may be obtained by dropping the genitive ending, *is*. But many nouns occurring in pharmaceutical nomenclature are Latinized modern words, and cannot be found in a Latin dictionary. The gender of such a noun may be ascertained from the ending of the adjectives used with it in such text-books as the pharmacopoeias, the dispensaries, or the National Formulary. Also, the ending of the noun itself may serve to indicate the gender.

The following rules apply to third declension nouns:

I. Nouns ending in *o*, with the exception of nouns ending in *do*, *go*, or in *io*, are masculine. So are nouns ending in *or*, and names of acid radicals ending in *as* or in *is*.

II. Nouns ending in *do*, *go*, or in *io* are feminine, as are also nouns ending in *x*, or in a consonant followed by *s*. So are also nouns ending in *as* or in *is*, with the exception of names of acid radicals, which are masculine.

III. The endings *ma*, *l*, *n*, *us*, and *r* (excepting *or*) generally indicate neuter gender.

But there are many exceptions to these rules.

INDECLINABLE NOUNS

Most indeclinable nouns are botanical names from some modern language, such as Spanish, Portuguese, or American Indian. A few are of Greek origin.

The term indeclinable does not mean that the noun cannot be used except in the nominative, but means that

the noun remains unchanged through all the cases of the singular and the plural. Hence *tinctura buchu*, *infusum saesafra*, etc.

All indeclinable nouns are neuter in gender: *Azed'arach*, *a'gar-a'gar*, *bu'chu*, *caca'o*, *cajupu'ti*, *caout'ehouc*, *cat'echu*, *curassa'o* or *curaçao*, *co'to*, *cura're*, *gam'bir*, *diach'ylon*, *el'emi*, *gum'mi*, *jaboran'di*, *ki'no*, *kou'miss*, *kous'so*, *mat'ico*, *opodel'doc*, *quebra'cho*, *sa'bal*, *sa'go*, *sa'safras*, *spermace'ti*, *sum'bul*, *to'lu*;—and any other noun not Latinized.

EXERCISES

Give genitive for—

Citras, *hypophosphis*, *cantharis*, *hydrastis*, *radix*, *cortex*, *lotio*, *sapo*, *stigma*, *phenol*, *mel*, *aether*, *liquor*, *semen*, *adeps*, *fons*, *flos*, *bos*, *caro*, *lac*, *pulvis*, *jaborandi*, *sabal*, *tolu*, *pix*.

Give gender of—

Confectio, *phosphas*, *sulphis*, *digitalis*, *alcohol*, *mel*, *cataplasma*, *sapo*, *pix*, *hamamelis*, *mucilago*, *elixir*, *alumen*, *pulvis*, *adeps*, *gambir*, *rhus*, *liquor*, *sulphur*, *phenol*, *carbo*, *physostigma*, *kino*, *radix*, *rumex*.

Translate.—(a) *Sulphur lotum*, *sulphuris loti*, *liquor ferri sulphatis*, *liquoris ferri sulphatis*, *liquoris plumbi subacetatis diluti*, *aluminis pulveris*, *vinum colchici seminis*, *tinctura zingiberis*, *opii pulveris*, *opii pulvis*.

(b) *Purified ether*, of *purified ether*, *fluidextract of rhus glabra*, of *fluidextract of rhus glabra*, *tincture of kino*, *compound solution of phosphate of sodium*, *hypodermic solution of morphine*, *antiseptic powder*, of *antiseptic powder*, *decolorized tincture of iodine*.

Correct—

Petrolatum spissus, *oleum hedeomatis*, *tinctura physostigmae*, *liquor sennae concentratae*, *syrupus zingiberi*, *unguenti phenoli*, *lotiois flavae*, *ferri sulphas exsiccatae*, *sulphur sublimatus*, *pulveris antisepticus*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The adjectives of the third declension may be classified as follows:

I. Adjectives having three terminations, one for each gender.

II. Adjectives having two terminations, the masculine and feminine being alike, but the neuter different.

III. Adjectives which have the same termination for all three genders.

Only one adjective of three terminations is of pharmaceutical interest, namely:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	a'cer	a'cris	a'cre	sharp
Gen.	a'cris	a'cris	a'cris	of sharp

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

In the nominative they end in **is**, if masculine or feminine; but in **e**, if neuter. They do not increase in the genitive.

Nom., Masc. and Fem.	Nom. Neut.	Gen. for M., F., and N.	English
aequa'lis	aequa'le	aequalis	equal
anima'lis	anima'le	anima'lis	animal
anticatarrha'lis	anticatarrha'le	anticatarrhalis	against catarrh
antimonia'lis	antimonia'le	antimonalis	antimonial
artificia'lis	artificia'le	artificia'lis	artificial
arven'sis	arven'se	arven'sis	pertaining to cultivated fields
barbaden'sis	barbaden'se	barbaden'sis	pertaining to Barbadoes
bi-en'nis	bien'ne	bien'nis	biennial (bot.)
borea'lis	borea'le	borea'lis	northern
canaden'sis	canaden'se	canaden'sis	Canadian
commu'nis	commu'ne	commu'nis	common
dilu'bilis	dilu'bile	dilu'bilis	diluble
dul'cis	dul'ce	dul'cis	sweet
flex'ilis	flex'ile	flex'ilis	flexible
for'tis	for'te	for'tis	strong
glacia'lis	glacia'le	glacia'lis	like ice
inferna'lis	inferna'le	inferna'lis	infernal

Nom., Masc. and Fem.	Nom. Neut.	Gen. for M., F., and N.	English
kissingen'sis	kissingen'se	kissingen'sis	pertaining to Kiss- ingen spring
le'vis	le've	le'vis	light (not heavy)
mercuria'lis	mercuria'le	mercuria'lis	mercurial
minera'lis	minera'le	minera'lis	mineral
mi'lis	mi'te	mi'lis	mild
mol'lis	mol'le	mol'lis	soft
occidenta'lis	occidenta'le	occidenta'lis	western
officia'lis	officia'le	officia'lis	official
officina'lis	officina'le	officina'lis	official
orienta'lis	orienta'le	orienta'lis	eastern
palus'tris	palus'tre	palus'tris	pertaining to a marsh (bot.)
pectora'lis	pectora'le	pectora'lis	pertaining to the chest
peren'nis	peren'ne	perennis	perennial (bot.)
praten'sis	praten'se	praten'sis	pertaining to a meadow
solu'tilis	solu'tile	solu'tilis	soluble
ster'ilis	ster'ile	ster'ilis	sterile
suprarena'lis	suprarena'le	suprarena'lis	suprarenal
ta'lis	ta'le	ta'lis	such
ten'uis	ten'ue	ten'uis	light, diluted
vegetab'ilis	vegetab'ile	vegetab'ilis	vegetable
vena'lis	vena'le	vena'lis	commercial
verna'lis	verna'le	verna'lis	occurring in the spring (bot.)
vir'idis	vir'ide	vir'idis	green
volat'ilis	volat'ile	volat'ilis	volatile
vulga'ris	vulga're	vulga'ris	common (bot.)

ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION

Adjectives having the same termination for masculine, feminine, and neuter. These adjectives end either in *or*, in *x*, or in *na*.

NOM., M., F., AND N.	GEN., M., F., AND N.	ENGLISH
bic'olor	bicolo'ris	two-colored (bot.)
dis'color	discolo'ris	discolored

NOM., M., F., AND N.	GEN., M., F., AND N.	ENGLISH
multic'olor	multicolo'ris	many-colored (bot.)
tric'olor	trico'loris	three-colored (bot.)
versic'olor	versicolo'ris	variegated (bot.)
fe'rox	fero'cis	fierce
quad'ruplex	quadru'plicitis	quadruple
sim'plex	sim'plicitis	simple
trip'lex	trip'licitis	triple
absor'bens	absorben'tis	absorbent
ad'juvans	adjuvan'tis	adjuvant
adstrin'gens	adstringen'tis	astringent
ape'riens	aperien'tis	aperient
bul'tiens	bullien'tis	boiling
calefa'ciens	calefacien'tis	warming
cor'rigens	corrigen'tis	correcting
demul'cens	demulcen'tis	demulcent
deter'gens	detergen'tis	cleansing
efferves'cens	effervescen'tis	effervescing
emol'tiens	emollien'tis	emollient, soothing
expec'torans	expectoran'tis	expectorant
fer'vens	ferven'tis	hot
fu'mans	fuman'tis	fuming
graveo'lens	graveolen'tis	having strong odor
lax'ans	laxan'tis	laxative
le'niens	lenien'tis	soft, soothing
pubes'cens	pubescen'tis	pubescent
pur'gans	purgan'tis	purgative
rad'icans	radican'tis	rooting
re'cens	recen'tis	fresh
re'pens	repen'tis	creeping (bot.)
rep'tans	reptan'tis	creeping
ro'borans	roboran'tis	strengthening

EXERCISES

Translate—

Animal charcoal, of animal charcoal, flexible collodion, glacial acetic acid, effervescent powder, mild chloride of mercury, soluble phosphate of iron, sterile solution of sul-

phate of morphine, volatile oil of mustard, simple elixir, warming plaster, fuming nitric acid, light oxide of magnesium, soft soap, soft petrolatum, strengthening syrup, emollient ointment, boiling water, extract of fresh root of taraxacum.

Give genitive—

Unquentum leniens, potus demulcens, pulvis sodii phosphas effervescens, iris versicolor, gelsemium sempervirens, chloroformum venale, sal kissingense factitium, syrupus purgans, aqua sterilis bulliens, tinctura saponis mollis.

Correct—

Tinctura veratri viride, acidum phosphoricum glacialis, pulveris effervescens, liquor detergentis, unguentum emollienti, pulvis sal vichyani factitii, tinctura iodi decolorati venale, pasta zinci molle, elixiris eriodietyi aromaticis, acidi nitrici fumans.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are in Latin, as in English, three degrees: The positive, which is the unchanged form of the adjective; the comparative, and the superlative. The comparative and the superlative may be formed by adding to the stem of the positive certain endings as follows:

COMPARATIVE		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ior	ior	ius
SUPERLATIVE		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
issimus	issima	issimum

As has been stated, these endings are added not to the positive but to the stem of the positive.

To illustrate: The stem of fortis (strong) is fort-. Accordingly, the comparative and superlative for the different genders are:

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
fortior	fortior	fortius

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum

A first and second declension adjective, like *purus*, *pura*, *purum*, is compared precisely like *fortis*, thus:

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
purior	purior	purius

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
purissimus	purissima	purissimum

A few adjectives are irregular in forming the comparative and superlative. The following are of interest: *bonus*, good; *magnus*, large.

POSITIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
bonus	bona	bonum
magnus	magna	magnum

COMPARATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
melior	melior	melius
major	major	majus

SUPERLATIVE

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
optimus	optima	optimum
maximus	maxima	maximum

It will be noticed that the comparative masculine and

feminine are alike, but that the neuter is different, ending in *-ius*, or in *-us*.

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

The comparative, because of its endings, belongs to the third declension; the stem being identical with the nominative, masculine. This is true also for the neuter, the *ius* changing to *ior* to form the stem. Thus—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	fortior	fortior	fortius	stronger
Gen.	fortioris	fortioris	fortioris	of stronger

The superlative ends in *us*, *a*, or in *um*; and accordingly is declined by the first or by the second declension.

EXAMPLE—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	English
Nom.	fortissimus	fortissima	fortissimum	strongest
Gen.	fortissimi	fortissimae	fortissimi	of strongest

EXERCISES

Translate—

Best white wine, of best white wine, stronger water of ammonia, of stronger water of ammonia, stronger white wine, purest glycerin, strongest solution of iodide of potassium.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In the preceding pages the nominative and genitive only were considered, these two cases being by far the most important to students of pharmaceutical nomenclature. But when a Latin title includes a preposition, it includes also a noun which is either in the ablative or in the accusative case. In prescriptions, the accusative case is occasionally required, as explained under "Prescription Latin." Accordingly, the following case-endings are of service:

CASE-ENDINGS

	Dec. I	Dec. II		Dec. III		Dec. IV	Dec. V
	Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	
Singular							
Nom.	-a	-us	-um	variable	variable	-us	-es
Gen.	-ae	-i	-i	-is	-is	-us	-ei
Acc.	-am	-um	-um	-em (-im) ¹	like nom.	-um	-em
Abl.	-a	-o	-o	-e (-i) ²	-e (-i) ²	-u	-e
Plural							
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a	-es	-a (-ia) ³	-us	-es
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-orum	-um(-ium) ⁴	-um(-ium) ⁴	-uum	-erum
Acc.	-as	-os	-a	-es	-a (-ia) ³	-us	-es
Abl.	-is	-is	-is	-ibus	-ibus ⁵	-ibus (-ubus) ⁶	-ebus
Singular				} Case-endings of nouns of Greek derivation			
Nom.	-e	-os	-on				
Gen.	-es	-i	-i				
Acc.	-en	-on	-on				
Abl.	-e	-o	-o				
Plural							
Nom.	-ae	-i	-a				
Gen.	-arum	-orum	-orum				
Acc.	-as	-os	-a				
Abl.	-is	-is	-is				

NOTES ON THIRD AND FOURTH DECLENSION ENDINGS.

¹ Most nouns have the accusative ending -em. But nouns ending in -is, and not increasing in the genitive, and a few others, end in -im in the accusative.

² Most nouns have the ablative ending -e. But nouns ending in -im in the accusative, and neuter nouns ending in -al, -ar, -ir, or in -e in the nominative, have -i in the ablative. So have also most adjectives.

³ Nouns and adjectives which have -i in the ablative singular have -ia in the nominative and accusative plural.

⁴ Nouns and adjectives which have -ia in the nominative plural, have -ium in the genitive plural. Also nouns and adjectives ending in -is in the nominative, and not increasing in the genitive.

⁵ Greek nouns with the ending -ma end in -is and not in -ibus in the ablative plural.

⁶ Fourth declension nouns ending in -cus (Quercus) have -ubus in ablative plural.

HOW TO USE THE TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS

If the genitive of a word is known (dictionaries give the genitive), the stem or unchangeable part of the word is readily extracted. To this is then appended the proper case-ending. Suppose that the ablative of *calx* is wanted. The genitive is *calcis*; and the stem, therefore, *calc-*. The ablative, third declension, singular, has the ending *-e*. The ablative is, therefore, *calce*. Or suppose that the ablative plural of *phosphas* is to be formed. As the genitive singular is *phosphatis*, the stem must be *phosphat-*. Adding the case-ending for ablative plural, third declension, namely, *-ibus*, we get *phosphatibus*. To show more clearly the method of using the endings, the following declensions are given in full:

FIRST DECLENSION

NOUNS ENDING IN *-a*

Singular		Plural	
Nominative	<i>aqua</i>	Nominative	<i>aquae</i>
Genitive	<i>aquae</i>	Genitive	<i>aquarum</i>
Accusative	<i>aquam</i>	Accusative	<i>aquas</i>
Ablative	<i>aqua</i>	Ablative	<i>aquis</i>

SECOND DECLENSION

LATIN NOUNS

GREEK NOUNS

		Masc.		Neut.	
Singular					
Nom.	<i>Syrupus</i>	<i>extractum</i>		<i>prinos</i>	
Gen.	<i>syrupi</i>	<i>extracti</i>		<i>prini</i>	
Acc.	<i>syrupum</i>	<i>extractum</i>		<i>prinon</i>	
Abl.	<i>syrupo</i>	<i>extracto</i>		<i>prino</i>	
Plural					
Nom.	<i>syrupi</i>	<i>extracta</i>		<i>prini</i>	
Gen.	<i>syruporum</i>	<i>extractorum</i>		<i>prinorum</i>	
Acc.	<i>syrupos</i>	<i>extracta</i>		<i>prinos</i>	
Abl.	<i>syrupis</i>	<i>extractis</i>		<i>prinis</i>	
				<i>haematoxylon</i>	
				<i>haematoxylis</i>	
				<i>haematoxylorum</i>	
				<i>haematoxyla</i>	
				<i>haematoxylis</i>	

Note.—While there are hundreds of nouns declined like *syrupus*

and like extractum, only a few nouns fall in the class with prinos and haematoxylon.

THIRD DECLENSION

GROUP I

Singular

Nom.	phosphas	hypophosphis
Gen.	phosphatis	hypophosphitis
Acc.	phosphat em	hypophosphit em
Abl.	phosphate	hypophosphite

Plural

Nom.	phosphates	hypophosphites
Gen.	phosphat um	hypophosphit um
Acc.	phosphates	hypophosphites
Abl.	phosphatib us	hypophosphitib us

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular			
Nom.	aromatic us	aromatic a	aromatic um
Gen.	aromatic i	aromatic ae	aromatic i
Acc.	aromatic um	aromatic am	aromatic um
Abl.	aromatic o	aromatic a	aromatic o
Plural			
Nom.	aromatic i	aromatic ae	aromatic a
Gen.	aromatic orum	aromatic arum	aromatic orum
Acc.	aromatic os	aromatic as	aromatic a
Abl.	aromatic is	aromatic is	aromatic is

THIRD DECLENSION

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Singular		
Nom.	volatilis	volatile
Gen.	volatilis	volatilis
Acc.	volatib em	volatile
Abl.	volatili	volatili
Plural		
Nom.	volatiles	volatilia*
Gen.	volatilium ¹	volatilium*
Acc.	volatiles	volatilia
Abl.	volatilib us	volatilibus

¹ See footnote on page 49.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Singular		
	Nom. <i>simplex</i>	<i>simplex</i>
	Gen. <i>simplicis</i>	<i>simplicis</i>
	Acc. <i>simplicem</i>	<i>simplex</i>
	Abl. <i>simplici</i>	<i>simplici</i>
Plural		
	Nom. <i>simplices</i>	<i>simplicia</i>
	Gen. <i>simplicium</i>	<i>simplicium</i>
	Acc. <i>simplices</i>	<i>simplicia</i>
	Abl. <i>simplicibus</i>	<i>simplicibus</i>

DECLENSION OF NOUN WITH ADJECTIVE

As pointed out in preceding pages, the adjective may or may not belong to the same declension as the noun.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE BELONG
TO THE SAME DECLENSION

Singular

Nom.	<i>extractum aromaticum</i>
Gen.	<i>extracti aromatici</i>
Acc.	<i>extractum aromaticum</i>
Abl.	<i>extracto aromatico</i>

Plural

Nom.	<i>extracta aromatica</i>
Gen.	<i>extractorum aromaticorum</i>
Acc.	<i>extracta aromatica</i>
Abl.	<i>extractis aromaticis</i>

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE BELONG
TO DIFFERENT DECLENSIONS

<i>syrupus simplex</i>
<i>syrupi simplici</i>
<i>syrupum simplicem</i>
<i>syrupo simplici</i>

<i>syrupi simplices</i>
<i>syruporum simplicium</i>
<i>syrupos simplices</i>
<i>syrupis simplicibus</i>

EXERCISES

Decline—

aqua destillata, tinctura rhei dulcis, oleum expressum, prunus virginiana, acidum aceticum glaciale, oleum sinapis volatile, extractum belladonnae foliorum alcoholicum.

Translate —

Oil of rose, oil of roses, volatile oils, elixir of hypophosphites, syrup of bromides, infusions, decoctions, syrups, waters, solutions, suppositories, pills, elixirs, ointments, pastes, cerates, medicated waters, poultices, juices, powders

oils, mucilages, glycerites, petals of roses, extract of leaves of belladonna, tincture of flowers of arnica.

Correct the following translations—

Tincture of fresh herbs = *tinctura herbas recentium*

Acid solution of phosphates = *liquor phosphatum acidum*

Cordial of fruit of blackberry = *cordiale rubae fructus*

Spread ointments (salve mulls) = *unguenta extensae*

Medicated wines = *vina medicatum*

Elixir of hypophosphites = *elixir hypophosphitis*

Metallic pills = *pilulas metallorum*

Triplex pills = *pilulae triplicis*

Of triplex pills = *pilularum triplicis*

Diluble pencils (paste pencils) = *stili dilubile*

PREPOSITIONS

The following prepositions occur in pharmaceutical nomenclature:

(a) Governing the ablative case.

cum = with

e or *ex* = out of, from

pro = for

in = in (rest and not change implied)

sine = without

(b) Governing the accusative case.

ad = to, or up to

ante = before

contra = against

per = through

in = into (change or motion implied)

post = after

It will be seen that the Latin preposition *in* may, according to its meaning, govern either the ablative or the accusative.

See examples No. XII and No. XIX.

The following prepositions occur as prefixes:

a, ab, or abs = away from

de = from

per = through

prae = before

post = after

sub = below

super = above

supra = above

TITLES INCLUDING PREPOSITIONS

The most important of the prepositions is **cum**, governing the ablative case.

The prepositions given always precede the words they govern.

Note the following:

I. Hydrargyrum cum creta (abl. sing. 1st dec.)

II. Potassii bromidum effervescens cum caffeina (abl. sing. 1st dec.)

III. Syrupus hypophosphitum (gen. pl. 3rd dec.) cum ferro (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

IV. Succus limonis cum pepsino.

V. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum extracto (abl. sing. 2nd dec.) malti.

VI. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum hypophosphitibus (abl. pl. 3rd dec.).

VII. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum pruno (noun, abl. sing. 2nd dec.) virginiana (adjective, abl. sing. 1st dec.).

Observe that the noun **pruno** and the adjective modifying the same agree in number, gender, and case, but belong to different declensions. **Prunus** belongs to the second because of its **-us** ending, but is feminine by exception, therefore requiring a feminine adjective, which takes the case-endings of the first declension.

VIII. Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesii oxido (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

Notice that the noun governed by the preposition does not always immediately follow the latter. Notice also that in case a title consists of two nouns, one being in the genitive, the noun in the genitive is not affected by the preposition. Whether the noun in the genitive, or the noun governed by the preposition, immediately follows the latter, is determined by the sequence of the nouns in the binomial title when the latter stands alone.

IX. Emulsum olei morrhuae cum calcii lactophosphate (abl. sing. 3rd. dec.).

X. Suppositoria (nom. pl. 2nd. dec.) acidi tannici cum opio (abl. sing. 2nd dec.).

XI. Spiritus e vino. Spirit out of, or from, wine (brandy).

XII. In vitro nigro. In black glass (amber glass will answer). Again notice that the adjective must be in the ablative if it modifies a noun in that case.

XIII. Syrupus pini strobi sine morphina. Syrup of pinus strobus without morphine.

XIV. Guttae pro oculo. Drops for the eye.

XV. Aether pro narcosi. Ether for narcosis, i. e., for anesthesia.

XVI. Pilulae (nom. pl. 1st dec.) ad prandium (acc. sing. 2nd dec.). Pills to dinner, i. e., dinner pills.

XVII. Pilulae post prandium. After dinner pills.

XVIII. Mistura contra diarrhoeam (acc. sing. 1st dec.). Mixture against diarrhoea.

XIX. Divide in pilulas (acc. pl. 1st dec.). Divide into pills.

Observe that when **in** may be translated **into**, it governs the accusative; and when it may be translated **in**, implying rest, it governs the ablative. See No. XII.

XX. Per fistulam (noun, acc. sing. 1st dec.) vitream (adj., acc. sing. 1st dec.). Through a glass tube.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Ad unciā, potassa cum calce, pulvis salicylicus cum talco, pulvis magnesiæ cum rheo, sal vichyanum factitium effervescens cum lithio, pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio, emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, emplastri ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, syrupus bromidorum (gen. pl. 2nd dec.) cum chloralo hydrato, suppositoria pro recto.

Correct—

Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesiæ oxidi, suppositoria opii cum acido tannici, syrupus hypophosphitum (gen. pl. 3rd dec.) cum ferri, liquor ferri peptonati cum mangana, cum cinnamomo corticis.

DECLENSION OF TITLES INCLUDING PREPOSITIONS

The titles of the ingredients in a prescription should, when weights or volumes are specified, be given in the genitive case. When the title embraces a preposition, followed by a noun in the ablative or accusative, the change to the genitive is not difficult if the student will remember that only the words in the nominative case undergo the change. For instance: **potassa cum calce** becomes **potassæ cum calce**; **ferri hydroxidum cum magnesiæ oxido** becomes **ferri hydroxidi cum magnesiæ oxido**; **pulvis salicylicus cum talco** becomes **pulveris salicylici cum talco**. It will be observed that in the last example two words change; namely, **pulvis**, the noun in the nominative, and **salicylicus**, the adjective agreeing with **pulvis**.

EXERCISES

Give genitive—

Elixir gentianæ cum tinctura ferri chloridi, hydrargyrum cum creta, syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro, emulsum

olei morrhuae cum extracto malti, elixir terpini hydratis cum heroina.

SEQUENCE OF WORDS IN TITLES

When a title of two or more words is appended to another title by means of a preposition, the sequence of words in the two titles remains unchanged. This rule holds good even though another noun is brought between the preposition and the noun governed. Indeed, the ending and not the position of a noun indicates the relation to the preposition. Thus, the title ferri hydratum cum magnesii oxido, is made up of two titles, namely, ferri hydratum, and magnesii oxidum, the two joined by the preposition cum. And, although cum governs oxidum, it is magnesii which immediately follows the preposition in the aforementioned complex title. To repeat: the components making up the title following the preposition occur in the same order as in that title standing alone.

CONJUNCTIONS

Only one conjunction, namely **et** = and, occurs in pharmaceutical titles. Two other conjunctions, **ve** or **vel** = or, and **ut** = that, or so that, occur in prescriptions. But **ut** is never used to join nouns.

RULE.—Nouns joined by a conjunction must agree with each other as to case, but need not agree as to gender or number.

EXAMPLES—

Pilulae aloes (gen. 1st dec., Gr.) et myrrhae (gen. 1st dec.).

Pulvis rhei et magnesiae anisatus.

Elixir pepsini, bismuthi et strychninae.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii.

Syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro et mangano.

R

Potassii acetatis ℥ii

Infusi buchu vel uvae ursi f℥iv

B

Veratrinae gr x

Adipis vel unguenti ℥i

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

It is the universal custom to express quantities in prescriptions by numbers and the proper abbreviations or symbols. Numeral adjectives are, therefore, of use only in reading—not in writing or compounding—Latin prescriptions. The ordinals are used only in reading fractions. All ordinals have a masculine (-us), a feminine (-a), and a neuter (-um) ending, as indicated in case of *primus*, *prima*, *primum*; and are declined like other first and second declension adjectives. In reading a fraction combine the noun *pars* (fem.) with the feminine form of the ordinal; thus, *pars quarta*, a fourth part, *pars duodecima*, a twelfth part, etc. But the fraction one-half is commonly expressed by *semis*, abbreviated *ss*; occasionally by *dimidius*, -a, -um.

CARDINALS

- 1 = unus (m.) una (f.) unum (n.)
- 2 = duo (m.) duae (f.) duo (n.)
- 3 = tres (m.) tres (f.) tria (n.)
- 4 = quattuor
- 5 = quinque
- 6 = sex
- 7 = septem
- 8 = octo
- 9 = novem
- 10 = decem
- 11 = undecim
- 12 = duodecim
- 13 = tredecim
- 14 = quattuordecim
- 15 = quindecim
- 16 = sedecim or sexdecim
- 17 = septendecim
- 18 = duodeviginti (2 from 20)
- 19 = undeviginti (1 from 20)
- 20 = viginti
- 21 = viginti unus
- 22 = viginti duo
- 30 = triginta

ORDINALS

- first = *primus*, *prima*, *primum*
- second = *secundus*
- third = *tertius*
- fourth = *quartus*
- fifth = *quintus*
- sixth = *sextus*
- seventh = *septimus*
- eighth = *octavus*
- ninth = *nonus*
- tenth = *decimus*
- eleventh = *undecimus*
- twelfth = *duodecimus*
- thirteenth = *tertius decimus*
- fourteenth = *quartus decimus*
- fifteenth = *quintus decimus*
- sixteenth = *sextus decimus*
- seventeenth = *septimus decimus*
- eighteenth = *duodevicesimus*
- nineteenth = *undevicesimus*
- twentieth = *vicessimus*
- twenty-first = *vicessimus primus*
- twenty-second = *vicessimus secundus*
- thirtieth = *tricesimus*

CARDINALS

31 =	triginta unus
40 =	quadraginta
50 =	quinguaaginta
60 =	sexaginta
70 =	septuaginta
80 =	octoginta
90 =	nonaginta
100 =	centum
101 =	centum unus
102 =	centum duo
200 =	ducenti, -ae, -a
300 =	trecenti
400 =	quadrigenti
500 =	quingenti
600 =	sescenti
700 =	septingenti
800 =	octingenti
900 =	nongenti
1000 =	mille
2000 =	duo milia

ORDINALS

thirty-first =	tricesimus primus
fortieth =	quadragessimus
fiftieth =	quinquagesimus
sixtieth =	sexagesimus
seventieth =	septuagesimus
eightieth =	octogesimus
ninetieth =	nonagesimus
hundredth =	centesimus
hundred and first =	centesimus primus
two hundredth =	ducentesimus
et cetera	
(Higher ordinals are seldom needed in prescription writing or reading.)	

The cardinals unus and duo have a distinct form for each gender, though the nominative, masculine, and nominative, neuter, are identical. The cardinal tres has the same endings for feminine as for masculine, but different endings for neuter. The cardinal unus has no plural; and duo and tres have no singular.

DECLENSION OF UNUS (singular only)

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	unus	una	unum
Acc.	unum	unam	unum

DECLENSION OF DUO (plural only)

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo
Acc.	duos	duas	duo

DECLENSION OF TRES (plural only)

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tres	tres	tria
Acc.	tres	tres	tria

Ordinals from quattuor to centum, including the latter, are indeclinable. Hundreds, ducenti, etc., belong to the second declension, but have no singular.

Dimidius, -a, -um, is declined like any other adjective of the first and second declension. Semis belongs to the third declension, and is masculine in gender.

Nom. semis

Gen. semissis

Acc. semissem

Abl. semisse

When semis is combined with a whole number, as in one and one-half, it is joined to the ordinal by the preposition cum, and hence must be in the ablative case. Thus, drachmae tres cum semisse.

When dimidius, -a, -um, is joined to a cardinal, the conjunction et is used, and the two words must be in the same case. Thus, unum et dimidium.

NUMERAL ADVERBS

Only three are of importance:

semel = once

bis = twice

ter = thrice

The following phrases are frequently seen in prescriptions: Renovetur semel, let it be renewed once (only); bis in die, twice a day; ter in die, thrice a day.

EXERCISES

Give accusative—

Granum unum, scrupulus unus, drachma una, uncia una, grana duo, scrupuli duo, drachmae duae, unciae duae, grammata duo, fluiduncia una cum semisse, semidrachma, granum unum et dimidium.

VERBS

In the titles or names of medicinal substances verbs find no place. But in the directions which the prescriber gives to the dispenser—directions which are generally in Latin—verbs play an important rôle.

The inflection of verbs, known as their conjugation, is in Latin fully as intricate and difficult as in English. The Latin verb, like the English, has voice, tense, mode, person, and number. But, while highly desirable, a mastery of the Latin conjugations is not necessary to the student who has no other aim than the interpretation of the phrases used in prescriptions; for in such phrases the verb-forms apt to occur are limited in number, as follows:

1. The imperative mode, active voice, present tense, second person, singular number.

2. The subjunctive mode, passive voice, present tense, third person, either singular or plural.

And occasionally,

3. The subjunctive mode, as above, active voice.

There are four regular conjugations, and many verbs of irregular inflection.

ENDINGS

Conjugation	Imp., act., 2d per., sing.	Subj., act., 3d per., sing.	Subj., act., 3d per., pl.	Subj., pass., 3d per., sing.	Subj., pass., 3d per., pl.
1st	-ā	-ēt	-ēnt	-ētur	-ēntur
2d	-ē	-eāt	-eant	-eātur	-eantur
3d	-ē	-āt	-ant	-ātur	-antur
4th	-ī	-iāt	-iant	-iātur	-iantur
3d in -io	-ē	-iāt	-iant	-iātur	-iantur

Note—The mark indicates whether the syllable is long or short in quantity. If the penult is marked long, it should be accented. If marked short, the accent falls on the antepenult.

As is shown by the table of endings, all regular verbs, regardless of their classification as to inflection, end in a vowel

(-a, -e, or -i) in the imperative, active, present tense, second person, singular number, which is the verb-form most common in prescription phrases.

The subjunctive, active, present tense, is used in the third person, and in all four conjugations ends in -t in the singular, and in -nt in the plural. In fact, the singular may be changed to the plural by inserting the consonant *n* between the final *t*, and the vowel preceding it.

The subjunctive, passive, may be formed from the active by adding -ur, thus giving the ending -tur for the singular, and -ntur for the plural.

The vowel, or vowels, preceding the *t*, differ with the different declensions.

EXAMPLE—

Imperative, 2nd person: ca'pe, take (thou).

Subjunctive, active, 3d person: ca'piat, let him take.

The same, plural number: ca'pian, let them take.

Subj., passive, singular: capia'tur, let it be taken.

The same, plural number: capian'tur, let them be taken.

In the following table the verb is given in the imperative, second person, singular, and in the subjunctive, passive, third person, singular. (When a verb is seldom or never used in the subjunctive, the latter verb-form has been omitted.)

Imperative, active v., 2d person, singular	Translation	Subj., passive v., 3d person, singular	Translation
Ad'de	add (thou) ¹	adda'tur	Let it be added
ag'ita	agitate or shake	agite'tur	Let it be shaken
ap'plica	apply	aplice'tur	Let it be applied
bi'be	drink	biba'tur	Let it be drunk
ca'pe	take	capia'tur	Let it be taken
co'la	strain	cole'tur	Let it be strained
colo'ra	color	colore'tur	Let it be colored
commis'ce	mix together	(sing. not used)	

¹ "Thou" may be omitted in the translation.

Imperative, active v., 2d person, singular	Translation	Subj., passive v., 2d person, singular 1	Translation
conspér'ge	dust (with)		
contu'sa	bruise		
co'que	boil, cook	coqua'tur	Let it be boiled
da	give	detur	Let it be given
deco'que	boil down		
dig'ere	digest, force apart		
dil'ue	dilute		
dispen'sa	dispense	dispen'se'tur	Let it be dispensed
divi'de	divide	divida'tur	Let it be divided
exten'de	spread	extenda'tur	Let it be spread
fac (irreg.)	make	fi'at 2	Let it be made
fil'tra	filter		
inci'de	cut		
infun'de	pour in		
ingeren'de	put in		
invol've	coat (with)		
mac'era	soak	macere'tur	Let it be soaked
mis'ce	mix	miscea'tur	Let it be mixed
mit'te	send	mitta'tur	Let it be sent
obdu'ce	coat (with)	obduca'tur	Let it be coated
odo'ra	perfume	odore'tur	Let it be perfumed
pa'ra	prepare	pare'tur	Let it be prepared
perco'la	percolate	percole'tur	Let it be percolated
plas'ma	mould	plasme'tur	Let it be moulded
pulveri'za	pulverize		
pul'vera	powder or dust with	pulvere'tur	Let it be powdered with
rec'ipe	take		
rep'éte	repeat	repeta'tur	Let it be repeated
sic'ca	dry	sicce'tur	Let it be dried
sig'na	write (direc- tions)	signe'tur	Let it be written
sol've	dissolve	solva'tur	Let it be dissolved
su'me	take	suma'tur	Let it be taken
te're	rub, triturate	tera'tur	Let it be triturated
tritu'ra	rub, triturate	triturre'tur	Let it be triturated

¹ Subj. is omitted when seldom or never used.

² Active voice in form, but passive in meaning.

The following verbs are used frequently in the subjunctive, active voice: **capiat**, let him (or her) take; **fiat**, which is passive in meaning, and may be translated, let it be made; and **sumat**, let him take.

If the subjunctive, passive, is known, the subjunctive, active, may be readily obtained by dropping the **-ur** ending.

If the plural form of the subjunctive, passive, is wanted, it may be formed from the singular by inserting **n** before the **-tur**. Thus, **misceatur** becomes **misceantur**; **obducatur** becomes **obducantur**.

The subjunctive must agree with its subject noun in number. Hence we say, **fiat pulvis**, let a powder be made; but **fiant pulveres**, let powders be made. This applies also to the passive form. Thus, **pilula obducatur**, let the pill be coated; but **pilulae obducantur**, let the pills be coated.

When the imperative, active, is used the noun to which the action passes is put in the accusative case. Dispense powders (papers), would be translated, **dispensa chartulas**.

When the subjunctive, passive, is used, its subject noun is in the nominative case.

For example: **Dispensetur emplastrum capsici**, let a plaster of capsicum be dispensed. This is true also for the subjunctive, active voice, if it is passive in meaning, as in case of **fiat**. Accordingly, we say, **fiat massa**, or, **fiant pilulae**, and not **fiat massam**, or **fiant pilulas**.

In prescription phrases there occur a few verbs which imply the preposition **with**. The most common of these verbs are:

Consperge, dust with
pulvera, powder or dust with
involve, coat with
obduce, coat with

These verbs are followed by a noun in the ablative, the case which the preposition **with** requires. Thus we say,

consperge lycopodio, dust with lycopodium; consperge pilulas pulvere cinnamomi, dust the pills with powder of cinnamon; consperge suppositoria talco, dust the suppositories with talcum; obduce gelatino, coat with gelatin; obduce pilulas saccharo, coat the pills with sugar; pilulae saccharo obducantur, let the pills be coated with sugar.

It will be observed that when the verb is used in the imperative, active, the direct object of the action is in the accusative, as in consperge **pilulas** amylo; whereas the subjunctive passive requires the same noun in the nominative, as in **pilulae** tolu¹ obducantur, let the pills be coated with tolu.

EXERCISES

Translate—

Detur in charta cerata, divide in pilulas No. XII, dentur tales (such) doses No. V, fiat mistura, fiant pilulae, fac pilulas, solve cum calore (heat), misce, filtra, et adde, tritura bene (well), dispensa in capsulas, capiat cochlearia duo, dividatur in partes aequales, involve gelatino, tere simul (together) et in chartulas No. X divide, da in scatula (box), plasma suppositoria pro recto.

Correct—

Fiat pilulae, detur pulveres, dentur mistura, dispense capsulae amylaceae, fac unguentam, fiant pilulas, consperge amyllum, divide in pilulae No. X, fiant chartulas, fiat pulveres, extende emplastrum belladonnae.

Give plural—

Detur, fiat, obducatur, misceatur, mittatur, capiatur.

¹Tolu is indeclinable, hence its ablative is identical with the nominative.

LATINIZING MODERN WORDS

A noun with a Latin prefix, or with a suffix of Latin derivation, is not necessarily a Latin word. Indeed, such a word is English unless the termination makes the word declinable by a Latin declension. Thus, subsulphate is English, although "sub" is a Latin prefix. But when subsulphate is changed to subsulphas, declinable by a Latin declension (the third), the noun becomes a Latin noun.

The endings most commonly employed in Latinizing modern titles of medicinal substances are the following: **-a**, **-ina**, **-um**, **-as**, and **-is**.

In some instances nouns ending in a consonant are relegated to the third declension without change of ending; and in one instance (coca) a modern word ending in **-a** is declined like a Latin word of the first declension.

RULES

1. Certain titles of drugs are Latinized by adding **-a**: Bergamot, Bergamotta (t is doubled); camphor, camphora; ergot, ergota; gentian, gentiana; jalap, jalapa; myrrh, myrrha; tragacanth, tragacantha; valerian, valeriana.

2. Names of alkaloids and other organic bases, ending in **-ine**, have the latter ending changed to **-ina**. Thus, atropine, atropina; quinine, quinina; morphine, morphina; antipyrine, antipyrina; etc.

Note.—In the nomenclature of the pharmacopœias of several decades ago the ending was **-ia**, as in morphia, strychnia, etc. These antiquated titles are still met with in prescriptions, although the medical textbooks have long since adopted the ending **-ina**, in conformity with the newer pharmacopœias.

Note also that bromine and chlorine do not come under this rule, as they are not organic bases.

3. Nouns ending in a consonant, with the exception of the nouns mentioned in Rule 1 and some nouns ending in **l**, are given the ending **-um**. In most instances this ending is appended to the English noun without further change.

EXAMPLES.—Aloin, aloinum; balsam, balsamum; chloral, chloralum; chloroform, chloroformum; glycerin, glycerinum; guaiac, guaiacum; ichthyol, ichthyolum; iodol, iodolum; malt, maltum; pancreatin, pancreatinum; pepsin, pepsinum; phenocoll, phenocollum; safrol, safrolum; salicin, salicinum.

The ending **-um** is given also to nouns ending in **-ane**, **-ene**, **-ide**, **-one**, **-ote**, **-yde**, and **-yne**; but in these nouns the final **-e** is displaced by **-um**.

EXAMPLES.—Sulphomethane, sulphomethanum; methylene, methylenum; benzene, benzenum; terebene, terebinum; bromide, bromidum; chloride, chloridum; cyanide, cyanidum; iodide, iodidum; phosphide, phosphidum; sulphide, sulphidum; chloralformamide, chloralformamidum; sulphinide, sulphinidum; acetanilid, acetanilidum; acetone, acetinum; creosote, creosotum; benzaldehyde, benzaldehydum; anodyne, anodynum. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine, also take the ending **-um**, but drop the entire English ending **-ine**; thus, bromum, chlorum, iodum.

Note.—The names of certain non-metallic elements, names ending in **-n**, take the ending **-ium**. Thus, hydrogen, hydrogenium; nitrogen, nitrogenium.

4. The names of the salts of oxacids are Latinized as follows: **-ate** changes to **-as**, and **-ite** to **-is**.

EXAMPLES.—Carbonate, carbonas; citrate citras; phosphate, phosphas; hypophosphite, hypophosphis; etc.

5. In the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, 8th Revision, occur a number of titles ending in **-l** which are relegated, without change of ending, to the third declension, forming the genitive by adding **-is**. These titles are: aethyl, alcohol, amyl, beta-

naphthol, cresol, eugenol, glyceryl, guaiacol, methyl, phenol, resorcinol, thymol. As already stated under Rule 3, chloral, iodol, and safrol, add *-um*.

While the aforementioned rules may be of service in determining the Latin title when the English is known, they cannot be depended upon for this purpose in all instances, but only when the Latin has been derived from a modern word. There are Latin titles which antedate the English, the latter, in fact, having been derived from the former, sometimes without reference to the rules. Thus we have the Latin *carboneum*, and the English carbon; *cardamomum*, and cardamon; *cinnamomum*, and cinnamon; *eubeba*, and cubeba; *helleborus*, and hellebore; *moschus*, musk; etc.

In some instances the spelling—in the process of Anglicising—has undergone material change: as in orange from *aurantium*, turpentine from *terebinthina*.

In still other cases the Latin and English titles are quite dissimilar, and in no way related. For instance: *cera* and wax, *sinapis* and mustard, *rhamnus purshiana* and cascara sagrada (which is Spanish).

Certain official titles contain Latinized adjectives derived from modern words of some modern language other than English. The nouns from which these adjectives are derived, have not been Latinized, and are classified as indeclinable nouns. Thus, from *tolu* we get *tolutanus*, *-a*, *-um*, used in the title, *syrupus toltanus*; from *Peru*, *peruvianus*, *-a*, *-um*, used in *balsamum peruvianum*; from *cade*, a French name for juniper, we get *cadinus*, *-a*, *-um*, used in *oleum cadinum*. Many botanical adjectives are derived in a similar manner from geographic words.

EXERCISES

Latinize the following: Pyrophosphate, hypophosphite, fluoride, hyoscyamine, phenol, iodol, nitrate, nitrite, apo-

morphine hydrochloride, oxygen, dioxide of hydrogen, nitrite of amyl, hydrated chloral, acetanilide, terebene, anodyne.

COMPOUNDING ADJECTIVES

Some compound adjectives are formed thus: Put the adjective which is to precede in the ablative of the masculine form, and make the adjective which follows agree with the subject noun.

In this manner is constructed the compound adjective saponato-camphoratus in the N. F. title linimentum saponato-camphora'tum. Notice that the second adjective ends in -um, to conform to linimentum; also notice that saponato- does not change.

In the German Pharmacopoeia we find the title mistu'ra oleo'so-balsam'ica, the adjective having been compounded from oleosus and balsamicus, and then given the feminine ending to agree with mistura. In the N. F. we find a similar title, in which, however, oleoso- is contracted to oleo-; thus, mistura oleo-balsamica.

The following compound adjectives are quite common in the English form: ferroso-ferrie, potassio-mercuric, sodio-potassic, potassio-sodic, hydro-alcoholic.

Compound adjectives are usually hyphenated, as in the preceding examples. But some are written without the hyphen; for instance, atropurpu'reus, from ater, dark, and purpureus, purple; also, nigrobac'cus, from niger, black, and baccus, an adjective derived from bacca, berry.

When compound adjectives are declined, the adjective in the ablative remains unchanged; thus:

- Nom. saponato-camphoratum
- Gen. saponato-camphorati
- Acc. saponato-camphoratum
- Abl. saponato-camphorato

Another combining form of adjectives is exemplified in such botanical specific names as *acutifolius*, and *viridiflorus*; the adjective preceding ending in *i* [if Greek, in *o*], which vowel is added to the stem of that adjective. It will be observed that in these compounds the first part modifies the second.

COMPOUNDS OF ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

If the components of the word are an adjective and a noun, the adjective is in the ablative of its masculine form, and precedes the noun, being usually joined to the latter by means of a hyphen. When such compound words are declined, only the noun changes.

EXAMPLE—

Nom. *acetico-tartras*

Gen. *acetico-tartratis*

The following compound words found in U. S. P. and N. F. titles are constructed very much like *acetico-tartras*, though in some instances in a manner somewhat irregular: *Sodio-benzonas*, *glycero-phosphas*, *sodio-salicylas*, *citro-tartras*, *boro-benzonas*, *citro-iodidum*, *citro-chloridum*, *oleo-stearas*, *glycero-gelatinum*, *oleo-saccharum* *campho-menthol*, *oleoresina*.

In the German Pharmacopoeia we find also *coffeinonatrium*, *gelatino-glycerinum*, and others. The following English forms of compounds of adjectives and nouns are frequently used: *oleo-palmitate*, *citro-chloride*, *thiosulphate*, *aceto-arsenite*;—and many others.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

The following Greek and Latin prefixes, suffixes, and words are common in neo-Latin titles:

Prefix or suffix	Language	Meaning	Example
a-	Gr.	absence of	asepticus
an-	Gr.	absence of	anhydrosus
ante-	L.	before	antepenultima
anti-	L.	against	antidiphthericus
apo-	Gr.	from	apomorphina

Prefix or suffix	Language	Meaning	Example
bi-	L.	two	bichloridum
-carpus	Gr.	fruit	symplocarpus
de-	L.	away from	denarcotisatus
-dendron	Gr.	tree	toxicodendron
deuto-	Gr.	second	deutoiodidum (old nom.)
di-	Gr.	two	dichromas
dulc-	L.	sweet	dulcamara
epi-	Gr.	upon	epispasticus
erythro-	Gr.	red	erythroxyton
-ferus (-a, -um)	Gr.	bearing	coniferae
glyc- (glyco-)	Gr.	sweet	glycyrrhiza
haema- (haemato-)	Gr.	blood	haematoxyton
hexa-	Gr.	six	hexamethylenum
hepta-	Gr.	seven	heptanum
hypo-	Gr.	under	hypophosphis
-oides	Gr.	resemblance	pulegioides
mono-	Gr.	one	monohydras
penta-	Gr.	five	pentasulphidum
per-	L.	through	perfoliatus
per-	L.	may have effect of intensifying	periodidum
peri-	Gr.	around	pericardium
picro-	Gr.	bitter	picrotoxinum
proto-	Gr.	first	protochloridum (old nom.)
pseudo-	Gr.	false	pseudomorphina
pyro-	Gr.	pertaining to fire	pyrophosphas
semi-	L.	one-half	semi-drachma
sesqui-	L.	one and one-half	sesquioxidum (old nom.)
sub-	L.	below	subsulphas
super-	L.	above	superphosphas
supra-	L.	above, upon	suprarenalis
ter-	Gr.	three	tersulphas
tetra-	Gr.	four	tetra-iodo-pyrrolum
trans-	L.	through, across	transversalis
tri-	L.	three	trifolium
-toxinum	Gr.	poison	picrotoxinum
toxico-	Gr.	poison	toxicodendron
-ula (-ulus, -ulum)	L.	used to form diminutive	chartula
xantho-	Gr.	yellow	xanthoxyton
-xylon	Gr.	wood	xanthoxyton

THE LATIN NOMENCLATURE OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPOEIA

In addition to the articles of our own pharmacopœia, those of the British and German pharmacopœias are frequently to be met with in the prescriptions submitted in American pharmacies for compounding. As our pharmacopœia was modeled after the British, it is not surprising to find the nomenclature of these two official standards very nearly alike, and to find that the Latin of the British textbook presents no difficulties to pharmacists conversant with the nomenclature of our own pharmacopœia.

The German "Arzneibuch," like the two aforementioned standards, is written in the vernacular, with the exception of the official titles, which are in Latin. But these Latin titles differ in some cases materially from the corresponding titles of our own pharmacopœia. The more important differences will be here noted:

I. In our own nomenclature the title of a salt consists of two nouns, one in the genitive; thus, *ferri sulphas*. In the German pharmacopœia the name of a salt is a noun modified by an adjective; thus, *ferrum sulfuricum*,—the name being constructed on the same plan employed in the U. S. Pharmacopœia in naming the acids. Just as we say *acidum aceticum*, so the Germans say also *natrium aceticum*, *kalium aceticum*, etc.

SOME GERMAN OFFICIAL TITLES OF SALTS

German Latin Title	Same Translated	U. S. P. Title
<i>Ammo'nium bromat'um</i>	bromic ammonium	<i>ammo'nii bromidum</i>
<i>ammo'nium chlorat'um</i>	chloric ammonium	<i>ammo'nii chlo'ridum</i>
<i>argen'tum nitricum</i>	nitric silver	<i>argen'ti nit'ras</i>

German	Latin Title	Same Translated	U. S. P. Title
bismu'tum	subni'tricum	subnitric bismuth	bismu'thi subni'tras
cal'cium	carbon'icum	carbonic calcium	cal'cii car'bonas
chini'num	sulfur'icum	sulphuric quinine	quini'nae sul'phas

German	Latin Title	U. S. P. Title
Fer'rum	sesquichlora'tum	fer'ri chlo'ridum
hydrar'gyrum	bichlora'tum	hydrar'gyri chlo'ridum corrosi'vum
hydrar'gyrum	chlora'tum	hydrar'gyri chlo'ridum mi'te
ka'li	caus'ticum	potas'sa
ka'lium	jo'datum	potas'sii iod'idum
na'trium	bicarbon'icum	so'dii bicar'bonas
na'trium	phospho'ricum	so'dii phos'phas
tar'tarus	stibia'tus	antimo'nii et potas'sii tar'tras
zin'cum	oxyda'tum	zin'ci ox'idum

II. In the German pharmacopoeia many titles are given in the plural, while the corresponding titles of the U. S. P. are in the singular.

German	Latin Title	U. S. P. Title
Caryophyl'li		caryophyl'lus
pilu'ae	fer'ri carbon'ici Blau'dii	pilula fer'ri carbona'tis
tu'bera	aconi'ti	aconi'tum
canthar'ides		can'tharis
cube'bae		cube'ba
amyg'dalae	ama'rae	amyg'dala ama'ra

Note also the following titles in which nouns occur in the genitive, plural:

Extrac'tum cubeba'rum, emplas'trum canthar'idum, aqua amyg-dala'rum ama'rum, o'leum caryophyllo'rum, o'leum oliva'rum, tinctu'ra galla'rum, pul'pa tamarindo'rum cruda.

III. In the U. S. pharmacopoeia the titles do not indicate the part of the plant constituting the drug, unless more than one drug is obtained from the same plant. Thus gentia'na stands for root of gentian, sina'pis, for seed of mustard. In the German nomenclature the Latin titles generally indicate the part of the plant constituting the drug. The first-named drug is ra'dix gentia'nae; the second, se'men sina'pis.

Other examples:

Bul'bus scil'lac = bulb of squill

cor'tex chi'nae = bark of cinchona

cor'tex ci'tri fruc'tus = lemon peel

flo'res chamomillae = flowers of chamomile

fo'lia digita'lis = digitalis leaves

fruc'tus cardamo'mi = fruit of cardamon

her'ba hyoscy'ami = herb of hyoscyamus

l'ichen islan'dicus = Iceland moss

lig'num quas'siae = quassia wood

pul'pa tamarindo'rum cru'da = crude pulp of tamarind

ra'dix liquiri'tiae = licorice root

rhizo'ma f'icis = rhizome of male fern

se'men strophan'thi = seed of strophanthus

suc'cus liquiri'tiae = juice of licorice (extract of)

tu'bera jalap'ae = tubers of jalap

ra'dix tarax'aci cum herba = root of taraxacum with herb.

IV. Adjectives to show kind or quality are more frequently used than in our own nomenclature. Some times the process of manufacture is referred to in the title, or the particular use of the article is given.

EXAMPLES—

Emplas'trum canthar'idum perpet'uum, emplas'trum canthar'idum pro u'su veterina'rio (for veterinarian use), ae'ther pro narco'si (for narcosis or anaesthesia), fruc'tus papav'ris immatu'ri, hydrar'gyrum chlora'tum vapo're para'tum (prepared with aid of steam), hydrar'gyrum oxyda'tum vi'a hu'mida para'tum (prepared the wet way), tinctu'ra o'pii sim'plex, unguen'tum hydrar'gyri cine'reum (gray ointment of mercury), syru'pus sim'plex.

V. Some articles bear, in the German pharmacopoeia, titles quite different from the corresponding titles by which the articles are known in this country. (As some physicians of German extraction continue to use such titles for many years after immigration, pharmacists will find the appended list of interest.)

A'deps la'nae cum aqua = hydrous wool fat
a'deps suil'lus = lard (*axun'gia por'ci* is an old Latin title)
a'qua calca'riae = water of lime (liq. calcis)
calca'ria us'ta = burnt lime, calx, U. S.
carrage'en = Irish moss
cerus'sa = lead carbonate, white lead
chini'num = quinine
cor'tex chi'nae = cinchona bark
elix'ir e suc'co liquiri'tiae = elixir of glycyrrhiza (out of the juice of)
extrac'tum seca'lis cornu'ti = extract of ergot
fruc'tus car'vi = caraway seed
gum'mi arab'icum = acacia
ka'li caus'ticum = potassa
ka'lium = potassium
li'chen islan'dicus = cetraria
na'trium = sodium
o'leum jeco'ris asel'li = cod liver oil
po'tio Rive'ri = a solution of sodium citrate
pul'vis aëroph'orus = effervescent sodium tartrate
pul'vis aëroph'orus lax'ans = Seidlitz powder
pul'vis gummo'sus = powder of acacis, licorice, and sugar
pul'vis ipecacuan'hae opia'tus = Dover's powder
radix liquiri'tiae = glycyrrhiza
rhizo'ma fi'licis = aspidium
sa'po kali'nus = soft soap
se'bum ovi'le = mutton suet
seca'le cornu'tum = ergot
se'men eru'cae = white mustard (black mustard is *semen sinapis*)
spir'itus dilu'tus = diluted alcohol — 60% by weight
spir'itus e vi'no = brandy
stib'ium = antimony
tar'tarus stibia'tus = antimony and potassium tartrate
tinctu'ra chi'nae = tincture of cinchona
tinctu'ra o'pii benzo'ica = paregoric
unguen'tum le'niens = cold cream.

PREScription LATIN

A prescription commonly begins with the symbol *R*, which, it is presumed, stands for the Latin transitive verb *recipe*, meaning *take thou*. The names of the ingredients of the prescription are given in the genitive, and the expressions of weight or volume—the quantities—are in the accusative case.

This construction depends upon the assumption that the body of the prescription embraces as many sentences as there are ingredients named, and that every sentence includes as its predicate the transitive verb *recipe*. The direct object of this verb is the expression of the quantity, which consequently must be in the accusative case. Observe for example the simple prescription—

R Camphorae drachmam unam (§j). This may be rendered in English as follows: *take (thou) one drachm of camphor*. *Take what?* *Ans.*, one drachm. *Of what?* *Ans.*, of camphor. Now the question, *what*, is answered by the accusative; and the question, *of what*, by the genitive. Accordingly we write *camphorae*—not *camphora*—and *drachmam unam* (acc.), and not *drachma una*.

When no expression of weight or volume, but merely a number, follows the name of the ingredient, the latter becomes the direct object to which the action of *recipe* passes, and therefore must be in the accusative case. For instance:

R Pilulas morphinae numero quinque. The translation is: *Take (thou) pills of morphine five in number*,—which makes it plain that *pills* is the object of *take*, and hence must be in the accusative, and not in the genitive.

Another exception is made by some writers when the expression q. s., quantum sufficiat, or the expression q. s. ad, follows the name of the ingredient, the latter being then placed in the accusative and not in the genitive case. Thus:

R

Quininae sulphatis gr. xxx

Syrupi eriodictyi f3iv

Syrupum q. s. ad f3ij

But it is not grammatically incorrect to write

Syrupi q. s. ad f3ij,

which is, in fact, the customary practice.

A properly written prescription embraces, in addition to the names of the ingredients and their quantities, some directions to the dispenser. These directions, unlike the directions to the patient, are given in Latin, but are generally concise, and more or less abbreviated. The majority of the phrases in use will present no difficulties to the student who has mastered the preceding pages, in particular, the pages dealing with verbs. The common phrases which do not fall in this category are here given, together with the abbreviations and translations.

Latin phrase	Abbreviation	English
Absente febre	abs. febr.	In the absence of fever
Ad libitum	ad lib.	Without limitation as to amount
Ana	āā	Of each
Ante cibum	a. c.	Before food (meals)
Bis in die	b. i. d.	Twice a day
Cito dispensetur	cito disp.	Let it be dispensed quickly
Detur in duplo	det. in dup.	Let twice as much be given
Fiat lege artis	ft. lege art.	Let it be made according to the rules (laws) of art
Ne tradas sine nummo	ne tr. s. num	Equivalent to C. O. D.
Ne repetatur	ne rep.	Not to be repeated

Latin phrase	Abbreviation	English
Placebo	placebo	To please
Post cibum	p. c.	After food (meals)
Pro re nata	p. r. n.	As occasion requires
Quantum satis	q. s.	The needed quantity
Quantum sufficiat	q. s.	Sufficient quantity
Quaque hora	qua. hor.	Every hour
Secundum artem	sec. art.	According to art
Stet	st.	Let it stand
Tales doses	t. d.	Such doses
Ter in die	t. i. d.	Three times a day
Ut dictum	ut dict.	As directed

PRESCRIPTIONS

- R** Phenyllis salicylatis grana viginti (gr. xx)
 Bismuthi subnitratls drachmam unam (℥j)
 Misce, et divide in partes aequales numero decem.
- R** Tincturae opii deodorati drachmas duas cum semisse (℥ijss)
 Tincturae rhei drachmas tres (℥iii)
 Aquam quantum sufficiat ad uncias tres (℥iii). Misce.
- R** Tincturae nucis vomicae drachmas duas et dimidias (℥ijss)
 Tincturae cinchonae unciam dimidiam (℥ss)
 Elixiris aromatici q. s. ad fluiduncias quattuor (℥iv)
 Fiat mistura.
- R** Aloini
 Resinae podophylli ana grana tres (gr. iij)
 Extracti rhamni purshianae scrupulum unum (℥j)
 Extracti rhei scrupulos duos (℥ij)
 Fiat massa et divide in pilulas numero triginta
 Consperge lycopodio.
- R** Acidi borici pulveris semiunciam (℥ss)
 Dispensa in scatula.
- R** Hydrargyri chloridi mitis granum partem decimam (gr. ℥)
 Bismuthi subnitratls
 Sodii bicarbonatis ana grana duo (gr. ij)
 Misce. Dentur tales doses numero viginti.

R

Camphorae Grammata tres
Opīi pulveris Gramma unum
Misce et divide in partes aequales numero xv
Dispensa in charta cerata.

R

Buchu
Uvae Ursi āā ʒiv
Aquae bullientis ʒiv
Fiat infusum secundum artem
Dein (thereupon) adde:
Potassii acetatis ʒij
Fiat solutio.

Note—The verb **adde** is sometimes incorrectly abbreviated **ad.**, and may be mistaken for the preposition **ad**, meaning **to**. But mistakes can be avoided if it is remembered that the preposition **ad** is used before quantities, and the verb **adde** before names of ingredients.

R

Olei jecoris aselli (Ph. Germ.) fʒij
Acaciae et aquae āā q. s. ad fʒiv;
Fiat emulsio secundum artem
Detur et signetur: Cochleare magnum ter in die.

R

Trochiscos Santonini No. xx
D. et Sig. Ut dict.

R

Liquoris pepsini fʒiij
D. et Sig. Teaspoonful t. i. d. post cib.

Note—Latin directions to the patient are seldom seen in prescriptions except in textbooks. However, certain Latin words or phrases which are easily abbreviated, are used occasionally by the busy practitioner anxious to save time. These Latin phrases must, of course, be rendered in English when the directions are transcribed upon the label.

R

Am. brom.
Sod. brom.
Pot. brom. āā ʒj
Chlor. hyd. ʒss
Aq. menth. p. q. s. fʒiv
Ft. sol. et sig. Teaspoonful p. r. n.
(Non rep.)

Note—Abbreviated prescriptions are the rule and not the exception. There can be no objection to abbreviation if the consequence is not ambiguity, as is frequently the case. In the last prescription *chlorali hydrati* is abbreviated *chlor. hyd.* Now *chlor.* may stand for chloral, for chloride, for chlorate, for chlorine, for chloroform, etc. *Hyd.* may stand for hydrargyrum, for hydrogen, for hydrate, or for hydrastrine. But when *chlor.* is associated with *hyd.* the number of possible interpretations of each of the two words is considerably lessened. And when the nature of the other ingredients in the prescription is taken into consideration, only one conclusion can be reached, namely, that *chlor. hyd.* stands for *chlorali hydrati*. However, the contraction is faulty, and should be avoided. Indeed, it should be the rule to write out in full all words which, if contracted, could possibly have more than one interpretation.

EXERCISES

Translate the preceding twelve prescriptions into English.
Translate the following prescriptions into Latin, avoiding abbreviations.

(1) B

Sulphate of quinine gr. xxx

Arsenous acid gr. j

Sulphate of iron ℥j

Mix, make mass, and divide into 30 pills. Coat with sugar.

(2) B

Mild chloride of mercury gr. ij

Powder of ipecac gr. xx

Bicarbonate of sodium gr. xx

Mix together, and divide into ten powders.

(3) B

Ext. Aloes gr. x

Ext. Casc. Sag. ℥ij

Ext. Nux Vom. gr. ij

Let 20 pills be made.

(4) B

Oil of turpentine ℥iij

Acacia

Syrup of cinnamon

Water of each enough up to ℥iij

Let an emulsion be made.

(5) R̄

Powder of ipecac and opium gr. iij

Let such doses be dispensed five in number.

Correct the grammatical errors in the following prescriptions:

(1) R̄

Strychninae sulphas granum unum

Elixir simplici q. s. add uncias quattuor. Fiant solutio.

(2) R̄

Pilulae quiniinae sulphas No. X

(3) R̄

Extracta belladonnae foliae granum duo

Extracta taraxaci q. s.

Fiant massa, et divide in pilulae No. X

Consperge lycopodium.

(4) R̄

Sodii bicarbonatis

Saccharum āā drachmam duo

Spiriti ammonii aromatici drachmam unum

Aquae menthae piperitae q. s. ad unciam octo

Fiant misturas.

BOTANICAL NAMES

Botanical names are, with few exceptions, binomials; that is, they consist of two words. The first is the name of the genus, the **generic name**; the second, the name of the species, the **specific name**.

A relatively small number of botanical names are trinomials, the third name being the name of the variety;—necessary when several varieties of a species are known, as in case of *Pru'nus Amyg'dalus*, var. *dulcis*, *Prunus Amygdalus*, var. *amara*.

The generic name is always a noun, and always precedes the specific name.

The specific name serves to limit or qualify the generic name. Most specific names are adjectives; a relatively small number are nouns placed in apposition to the generic names to which they belong; and a still smaller number of specific names consist of nouns in the genitive case (attributive genitive).

Variety names are either adjectives or nouns in the genitive case.

When the specific name is an adjective it must agree with the generic name, the noun, in number, gender, and case. For example: *Hyoscy'amus ni'ger*, *Cincho'na succiru'bra*, *San'talum album*. It should be remembered, however, that the noun and its adjective may belong to different declensions; and that, accordingly, the specific name may not agree with the generic name in termination. Moreover, names of trees are usually feminine, even though these names have the ending *-us*;—which accounts

for such binomials as *Pru'nus virginia'na*, *Quer'cus al'ba*, *Rham'nus purshia'na*.

When the specific name is a noun in apposition to the generic name, it agrees with the latter in number and case, but may or may not agree as to gender and as to ending. Consequently, the generic and specific names of a title may belong to different declensions.

EXAMPLES—

(a) Agreeing in gender: *At'ropa Belladon'na*, *Cincho'na Calisa'ya*, *Polyg'ala Sen'ega*, *Pru'nus Amyg'dalus*, *Ac'orus Cal'amus*, etc.

(b) Not agreeing in gender: *Exogo'nium Purga*, *Pu'nica Grana'tum*, *Anacy'clus Pyre'thrum*, *Arc'tium Lap'pa*, *Vibur'nium Op'ulus*, *Aconi'tum Napel'lus*, etc.

When such a binomial is declined, each noun follows its own declension; thus:

Nom. *Arc'tium Lap'pa*

Gen. *Arc'tii Lap'pae*

Acc. *Arc'tium Lap'pam*

Abl. *Arc'tio Lap'pa*

The specific name which is a noun in apposition to the generic name is itself an old name of a genus. Thus, for example, *Ani'sum*, the specific name of *Pimpinell'a Ani'sum*, may be found in the older nomenclature as the name of a genus, *Ani'sum vulga're* being a common species. It is the universal custom to retain old scientific titles as far as possible. If, in the re-adjustment of botanical nomenclature it becomes necessary to re-name a genus, the existing generic name is shifted to second place, and made to do service as the specific name for one of the species of that genus. As has been pointed out, such an old genus-name is left unchanged, and is placed in apposition to the new generic name.

When the specific name is an attributive genitive, it is

usually derived from a biographic name—the name of a botanist or of an explorer. Only two such titles occur in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia; namely, *Garcinia Hanbu'rii*, [the *Garcinia* of Hanburius, or, to give the English form, of Hanbury]; and *Strophan'thus Kombé*. It will be observed that the last-named title includes a noun which has not been Latinized, and hence is indeclinable; that is, has no distinctive genitive ending, but is, notwithstanding, in the genitive case.

CAPITALIZING BOTANICAL TITLES

In botanical literature it is the rule to capitalize (a) all generic names, (b) all specific names which were at some previous time names of genera, (c) all attributive genitives doing service as specific names.

But all specific names which are adjectives are written with a small initial letter. Adjectives derived from geographic names are no exception to this rule.

Note.—To avoid excessive capitalization, generic names are not capitalized in this work, excepting in the pages dealing with botanical nomenclature.

SPECIFIC NAME A REPETITION OF THE GENERIC

The generic and specific names in a few binomials are identical. Such titles as *Sassafras Sassafras*, *Benzoin Benzoin*, *Taraxacum Taraxacum*, are cases in point.

These extraordinary combinations come about in this way: If, owing to the division of a genus into several genera, the old generic name of a certain plant cannot be retained, the new generic name is used in connection with the old specific name, it being the rule to perpetuate the names given to plants by the earlier observers. To illustrate how the application of this rule may bring forth binomials both components of which are identical, let us take the case of *Sassafras Sassafras*. The sassafras tree

was by Linnaeus consigned to the genus *Laurus*, and was named by him *Laurus sassafras*. A later botanist divided the genus *Laurus* into several genera, one of which he named the genus *Sassafras*. To this genus was relegated the sassafras tree, which was then known as *Sassafras officinale*. Still later botanists have revived the old Linnaean specific name *sassafras*, at the same time recognizing the newer generic name *Sassafras*, thus establishing the binomial *Sassafras Sassafras*.

But under the new International Code such binomials as *Sassafras Sassafras* are not possible, the current name of the tree being *Sassafras variifolium*.

NAMES OF NATURAL ORDERS

All names of natural orders end in **-ae**, which is the plural nominative of nouns ending in **-a**. The rule now generally observed in forming the name of a natural order is to append the ending **-aceae** to the stem of the name of the typical genus. *Ranuncula'ceae* is compounded of *Ranuncul-* (stem of *Ranunculus*) and the ending **-aceae**. In like manner, *Hamamelida'ceae*, the name of the natural order to which *Hamamelis* belongs, is formed by adding **-aceae** to the stem *Hamamelid-*.

[As has been explained under Third Declension, the stem is obtainable from the genitive by dropping the genitive ending].

Some of the older names of natural orders do not end in **-aceae**, but do agree in ending in **-ae**. Notable examples of such older names are: *Labia'tae*, *Compos'itae*, *Umbellif'erae*, *Conif'erae*.

Names of natural orders are capitalized.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In addition to the words needed in the exercises this vocabulary includes, (a) certain words occurring in prescriptions, (b) the names of classes of pharmaceutical preparations, (c) some adjectives occurring as specific names in the titles of common medicinal plants and not included in the adjective-groups.

Acau'lis (-e), 3d, stemless
ace'tum, vinegar
ac'idum, acid
acumina'tus (-a, -um), taper-pointed
acutifo'lius (-a, -um), having sharp-pointed leaves
a'deps m. 3d, lard
ame'ricanus (-a, -um), American
ampul'la, large bottle
angustifo'lius (-a, -um), narrow-leaved
an'nuus, (-a, -um), annual
anthelmin'ticus (-a, -um), anthelmintic
aqua, water
arabicus (-a, -um), arabic
atropurpu'reus (-a, -um), dark purple
autumna'lis (-e), 3d, autumnal
bac'ca, berry
bal'neum, bath
bal'neum are'næ, sand bath
bal'neum a'quæ, water bath
balsam'eus (-a, -um), balsamic
bo'lus, large pill
britan'nicus (-a, -um), British
bugina'rium, nasal suppository

burgun'dicus (-a, -um), from Burgundy
calom'eas, calomel
calomel'anos (Gr. gen.), of calomel
camper'tris (-e), 3d, pertaining to fields
canaden'sis (-e), 3d, Canadian
capen'sis (-e), 3d, pertaining to Cape Colony
cap'sula, capsule
cap'sulae amy'la'ceæ, cachets
car'basus, fem., gauze
cataplas'ma, n., 3d, poultice
centime'trum, centimeter
cerasifo'rnis (-e), 3d, cherry-like in form
cere'a'lis (-e) 3d, cereal
cereo'li, plur., 2d, bougies
charta, paper
char'tula, small paper
chinen'sis (-e), 3d, Chinese
cine'reus (-a, -um), ashy, gray
clava'tus (-a, -um), club-like
cochlea're, n. 3d, spoon
coeru'leus (-a, -um), blue
colly'rium, eye wash
confec'tio, f. 3d, confection

- con'gius**, gallon
conser'va, a kind of confection
cordia'le, n, 3d, cordial
cordifo'lius (-a, -um), having heart-shaped leaf
cor'mus corm
cor'tex, m or f, 3d, bark
cras, adv., to-morrow
cre'mor, m, 3d, cream
cris'pus (-a, -um), curled
cy'athus, wine glass
damasce'nus (-a, -um), from Damascus
decan'drus (-a, -um), having 10 stamen
decoc'tum, decoction
de'in, thereupon, then
denta'tus (-a, -um), dentate
dexter (tra, -trum), right
digita'tus (-a, -um), fingered
domes'ticus (-a, -um), domestic
drach'ma, 1st, drachm
ejus'dem, of the same
elas'ticus (-a, -um), elastic
electua'rium, electuary
elix'ir, n, 3d, elixir
emul'gens, 3d, emulsifying agent
emul'sum, emulsion
europae'us (-a, -um), European
excel'sus (-a, -um), surpassing
extrac'tum, extract
fari'na, flour
fastigia'tus (-a, -um), tapering
fi'lix-mas, 3d, male fern
florenti'nus (-a, -um), Florentine
flos (floris), m, 3d, flower
fluidextrac'tum, fluid extract
fluidrach'ma, 1st, fluid drachm (f3)
fluidun'cia, fluid ounce (f3)
fo'lium, leaf
fomen'tum, fomentation
fra'grans, fragrant
fruc'tus (gen. -us), 4th, fruit
frumen'tum, grain
frutes'cens, 3d, shrubby
fru'tex (-icis), f 3d, shrub
fulvus (-a, -um), -tawny (in color)
gal'licus (-a, -um), French
gargaris'ma, n, 3d, gargle
gla'brus (-a, -um), smooth, hairless
glan'dula, small gland
glau'cus (-a, -um), covered with bluish bloom
glob'ulus (-a, -um), globular
glyceri'tum, glycerite
gram'ma, n, 3d, Gramme
gra'num, grain
gum'mifer (-a, -um), gum bearing
gut'ta, drop
her'ba, herb
herba'ceus (-a, -um), herbaceous
hirsu'tus (-a, -um), hairy
his'pidus (-a, -um), bristly
ho'ra, hour
in'dicus (-a, -um), from India
infla'tus (-a, -um), inflated
in'fra, prep., below (gov. acc.)
in fu'sum, infusion
injec'tio, f, 3d, injection
insuffla'tio, f, 3d, insufflation
in'ter, prep., between (gov. acc.)
jus bovi'num, beef tea
jus'culum, soup
lage'na, bottle
lamel'la, disc of glycono-gelatin
la'tex (-icis), m, 3d, milk juice
len'tus (-a, -um), soft
lig'num, wood
lin'e'tus, a sweet syrupy preparation
linimen'tum, liniment
lin'teum, lint
li'quor, m, 3d, solution

- ion'gus (-a, -um), long
 lu'bricans, 3d, lubricating
 lu'teus (-a, -um), golden-yellow
 macula'tus (-a, -um), spotted
 maja'llis (-e), 3d, emaculated
 mari'timus (-a, -um), pertaining to sea
 marylan'dicus (-a, -um), Maryland (adj.)
 medi'cus (-a, -um), medical, medicinal
 medu'lla, marrow, pith
 melli'ta, plur., 3d, medicated honey
 men'trueum, a mixed solvent
 metal'lum, metal
 mi'ca pa'nis, crumb of bread
 milli'folius (-a, -um), thousand-leaved
 min'imum, minim
 mistu'ra, mixture
 monta'nus (-a, -um), mountainous
 mucila'go, f, 3d, mucilage
 musca'rius (-a, -um), adj. from musca, a fly
 neb'ula, spray
 no'bilis (-e), 3d, noble
 nucif'erus (-a, -um), nut-bearing
 nu'cleus, nucleus
 octan'drus (-a, -um), having eight stamens
 octa'rius, pint
 officina'lis (-e), pertaining to store
 officina'rus (-a, -um), pertaining to store
 olea'tum, oleate
 oleoresi'na, oleoresin
 oleo'sus (-a, -um), oily
 o'leum, oil
 o'vum, egg
 oxyce'drus (-a, -um), sharp-pointed
 palma'tus (-a, -um), palmate
 panicula'tus (-a, -um), having flowers in panicles
 pa'nis, m, 3d, bread
 parviflo'rus (-a, -um), small-flowered
 pas'ta, paste
 pastil'lus, pastille
 pauciflo'rus (-a, -um), sparsely-flowered
 pec'tus, chest
 pelta'tus (-a, -um), shield-like
 phi'ala, vial
 pil'ula, pill, small ball
 pin'guis (-e), n, 3d, fat
 piperi'tus (-a, -um), peppery
 placen'ta, a flat cake
 planiflo'rus (-a, -um), flat-leaved
 plas'ma, n, 3d, non-fatty ointment
 poma'tum, pomade
 po'tio, 3d (po'tus, 6th), a drink
 procumbens, 3d, lying down
 puber'cens, 3d, downy
 pulegio'des, 3d, adj. from pulex, flea
 pul'pa, pulp
 pul'vis (-eris), m, 3d, powder
 pur'gus (-a, -um), purgative
 purpu'reus (-a, -um), purple
 py'xis, f, 3d, pill box
 qua'que ho'ra, every hour
 racemo'sus (-a, -um), having racemes
 ra'dix, f, 3d, root
 rega'lis (-e), 3d, royal
 re'gius (-a, -um), royal
 resi'na, resin
 reticula'tus (-a, -um), netted-veined
 rhizo'ma, n, 3d, rhizome
 rig'idus (-a, -um), rigid
 robu'stus (-a, -um), hardy
 rotu'la, medicated sugar pellet
 rotundiflo'rus (-a, -um), round-leaved

- sal**, n, 3d, salt
san'guis (-nis), m, 3d, blood
sapona'rius (-a, -um), soapy
sati'vus (-a, -um), planted
saturatio, f, 3d, saturation
scat'ula, pasteboard box
scrup'ulus, scruple (D)
se'bum (se'vum), suet
seca'le, n, 3d, rye
se'men, n, 3d, seed
sempervi'rens, 3d, evergreen
ser'icum, silk
serip'arus (-a, -um), whey-yielding
serot'inus (-a, -um), late
serrula'tus (-a, -um), saw-toothed
se'rum, serum, whey
se'vum, suet
sinen'sis (-e), 3d, Chinese
solu'tio, f, 3d, solution
solvel'la, soluble tablet for external use (Br. Codex)
sor'bilis (-e), 3d, drinkable
spica'tus (-a, -um), spike-bearing
spir'itus (gen. -us), 4th, spirit
spir'itus vi'ni ten'uis, proof spirit
squarro'sus (-a, -um), scaly
sti'lus (sty'lus), pencil
stra'tum, layer
stu'pa, tow
su'ber, n, 3d, cork
suc'cus, juice
supposito'rium recta'lis, rectal suppository
supposito'rium urethra'lis, urethral suppository
sylvat'icus (-a, -um), pertaining to woods
syru'pus, syrup
tabel'la, chocolate tablet (Br. Codex)
tablet'ta, compressed tablet
tablet'ta triturat'io'nis, tablet triturate
tes'ta o'vi, shell of egg
tincto'rius (-a, -um), pertaining to tinting, dyeing
tinctu'ra, tincture
toluif'erus (-a, -um), tolu-bearing
tomento'sus (-a, -um), woolly
trian'drus (-a, -um), having three stamens
trochis'cus, troche
tu'ber, n, 3d, tuber
tulpi'ferus (-a, -um), tulip-bearing
tus'sis, f, 3d, (acc. -im), cough
ul'tra, prep., beyond (gov. acc.)
umbro'sus (-a, -um), shady
ungull'la, ointment box
usitatis'simus (-a, -um), most useful
vac'uum, vacuum
va'por, m, 3d, inhalation
variega'tus (-a, -um), variegated
varifo'llus (-a, -um), having leaves varying in shape
vas (vasis) **vi'treum**, glass vessel
velu'tinus (-a, -um), velvety
veneno'sus (-a, -um), poisonous
ve'rus (-a, -um), true
vesicato'rius (-a, -um), blistering
villo'sus (-a, -um), shaggy
vinif'erus (-a, -um), wine-yielding
vi'num, wine
virginia'nus (-a, -um), Virginian
virgin'icus (-a, -um), Virginian
viro'sus (-a, -um), poisonous
vitel'lus, yolk
zeylan'icus, (-a, -um), Ceylon (adj.)

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

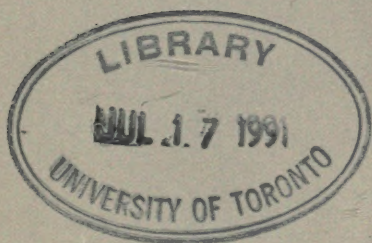
Includes the words needed in the exercises.

Acid, ac'idum	iron, fer'rum
almond, amyg'dalus	juice, suc'cus
balsam, bal'samum	leaf, fo'lium
bark, cor'tex, 3d	mercury, hydrar'gyrum
berry, bac'ca	minim, min'imum
bromide, bro'midum	mixture, mistu'ra
capsule, cap'sula	morphine, morphi'na
cerate, cera'tum	mucilage, muccila'go, 3d
charcoal, car'bo, 3d	mustard, sin'a'pis, 3d
collodion, collu'dium	myrrh, myr'rha
cordial, cordi'ale, 3d	oil, oleum
corm, cor'mum	ointment, unguen'tum
cubic centimeter, centime'trum cu'- litarium	ounce, un'cia
decoction, decoctum	oxide, ox'idum
dinner, pran'dium	paste, pas'ta
drachm, drach'ma, 1st	pencil, stil'lus (styl'us)
drop, gut'ta	petal, pet'alum
ear, au'ris, f, 3d	pill, pil'ula
emulsion, emul'sum	pint, octa'rius
elixir, elix'ir, 3d	poultice, cataplas'ma, 3d
ether, æ'ther, 3d	powder, pul'vis, 3d
extract, extrac'tum	rhizome, rhizo'ma, 3d
eye, oc'ulus	rhubarb, rhe'um
flower, flos, 3d	root, ra'dix, 3d
fluid drachm, fluidrach'ma, 1st	rose, ro'sa
fluid ounce, fluidun'cia	scruple, scrup'ulus
food, ali'mens	seed, se'men, 3d
fruit, fruc'tus, 4th	soap, sa'po, 3d
gallon, con'gius	solution, solu'tio, 3d
gentian, genti'ana	spirit, sp'iritus, 4th
glycerin, glyceri'nium	squill, scil'la
glycerite, glyceri'tum	suppository, supposito'rium
grain, gra'num	syrup, syru'pus
gramme, gram'ma, 3d	tablet, tabiet'ta
herb, her'ba	tincture, tinctu'ra
infusion, infu'sum	troche, trochis'cus
iodide, iod'idum	vinegar, ac'e'tum
iodine, io'dum	water, a'qua
iodoform, iodoformum	wine, vi'nium

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